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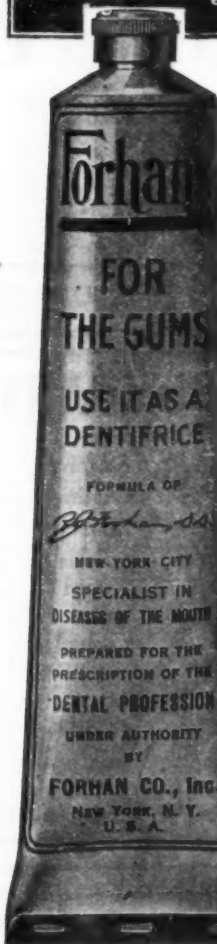
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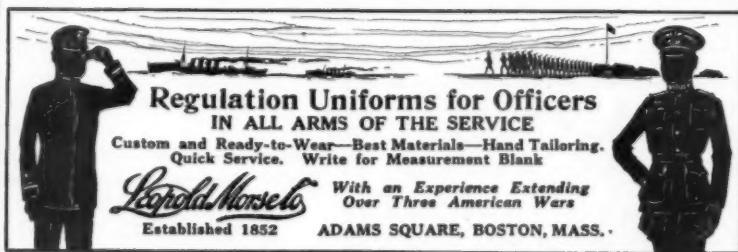
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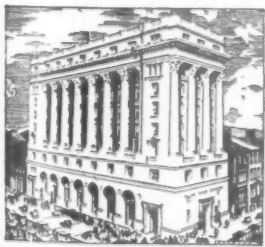
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20TH AND 42D DIVISIONS.

The following is the composition of the 20th and 42d Divisions, National Guard, which General March has mentioned as being among the divisions in the great drive against the Germans.

26TH DIVISION (NEW ENGLAND).

MAJOR GEN. CLARENCE EDWARDS.

51st Brigade of Infantry.

101st Regiment (comprises parts of the 5th, 6th and 9th Massachusetts Guard commands).

102d Regiment (parts of 1st Connecticut, 1st Vermont and 6th Massachusetts, and the entire 2d Connecticut Infantry commands).

102d Machine Gun Battalion (three troops of Massachusetts Cavalry and part of 1st Vermont Infantry).

52d Brigade of Infantry.

103d Regiment (entire 1st Maine Infantry and part of 1st New Hampshire Infantry).

104th Regiment (entire 2d Massachusetts Infantry and parts of the 5th and 8th Infantry Regiments from the same state).

103d Machine Gun Battalion (two troops of Rhode Island Cavalry, a New Hampshire machine-gun company, and part of the 1st Vermont Infantry).

51st Brigade of Artillery.

101st Regiment (1st Massachusetts Field Artillery and part of New England Coast Artillery).

102d Regiment (2d Massachusetts Field Artillery and part of New England Coast Artillery).

103d Regiment (three batteries Rhode Island, one battery New Hampshire field artillery, one troop Rhode Island Cavalry and part of New England Coast Artillery).

101st Trench Mortar Battery (1st Maine Heavy Battery Field Artillery).

Engineer Troops.

101st Regiment (1st Massachusetts Engineers, parts of 1st Maine Field Artillery and New England Coast Artillery).

Signal Troops.

101st Field Signal Battalion (Massachusetts signal units).

Trains.

101st Headquarters and Military Police (6th Massachusetts Infantry).

101st Ammunition Train (parts of 1st Vermont Infantry and Massachusetts Coast Artillery).

101st Supply Train (one troop Rhode Island Cavalry and part of 8th Massachusetts Infantry).

101st Sanitary Train (1st and 2d Massachusetts, 1st Connecticut and 1st Rhode Island Ambulance Corps; 1st and 2d Massachusetts and 1st Connecticut Field Hospital).

101st Engineer Train (6th Massachusetts Infantry).

Division Units.

Headquarters Troop (Troop B, Massachusetts Cavalry).

101st Machine Gun Battalion (squadron of Connecticut Cavalry and part of 1st Vermont Infantry).

42D DIVISION (RAINBOW).

MAJOR GEN. CHARLES T. MENOHER.

Division Headquarters Troop (2d Separate Troop, Louisiana Cavalry).

149th Division Machine Gun Battalion (3d Battalion, 4th Pennsylvania Infantry).

150th Machine Gun Battalion (E, F and G Cos., 2d Wisconsin Infantry).

165th Infantry (old 69th, New York, recruited largely from the 7th, 12th, 14th, 23d, 47th and 71st New York Infantry).

166th Infantry (4th Ohio Infantry).

151st Machine Gun Battalion (Cos. B, C and F, 2d Georgia Infantry).

167th Infantry (4th Alabama Infantry).

168th Infantry (3d Iowa Infantry).

149th Field Artillery (1st Illinois Field Artillery).

150th Field Artillery (1st Indiana Field Artillery).

151st Field Artillery (1st Minnesota Field Artillery).

117th Trench Mortar Battery (3d and 4th Companies, Maryland Coast Artillery Corps).

117th Engineers (1st Separate Battalion Engineers, South Carolina; 1st Separate Battalion Engineers, California).

117th Field Signal Battalion (Missouri).

117th Headquarters Train and Military Police (Coast Artillery Corps, Virginia).

117th Engineer Train (North Carolina).

117th Ammunition Train (Kansas).

117th Supply Train (Texas).

117th Sanitary Train (1st Ambulance Companies of Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee and Oklahoma).

1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Field Hospital Companies (1st Field Hospital Companies of the District of Columbia, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon).

88TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

The 88th Division, National Army, Brig. Gen. William D. Beach, which has left Camp Dodge, Iowa, for another destination, was organized there eleven months ago. This information was authorized by the division committee on public information. The 88th Division is composed of men from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, a magnificent body of men. The units composing the division include the following:

349th, 350th, 351st and 352d Infantry.

337th, 338th and 339th Field Artillery.

337th, 338th and 339th Machine Gun Battalion.

Headquarters Troop, 88th Division; 313th Engineers,

313th Ammunition Train, 313th Trench Mortar Battery, 313th Sanitary Train and 313th Military Police.

349th, 350th, 351st and 352d Field Hospital Companies; 349th, 350th, 351st and 352d Ambulance Companies, and 175th Field Signal Battalion.

CHEMICAL PLANTS AFTER THE WAR.

Among the many important problems likely to receive serious attention at the fourth annual exposition of chemical industries, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York city, during the week commencing Sept. 23, is the question of the use to which the hundreds of chemical plants erected to meet war requirements may be put at the close of the war. Up to this time no plan has been evolved to meet the new conditions that will unquestionably follow the close of hostilities. Many manufacturing chemists believe that with normal conditions of trade intercourse restored American chemicals will find a big outlet in foreign fields.

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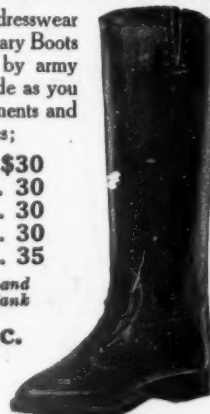
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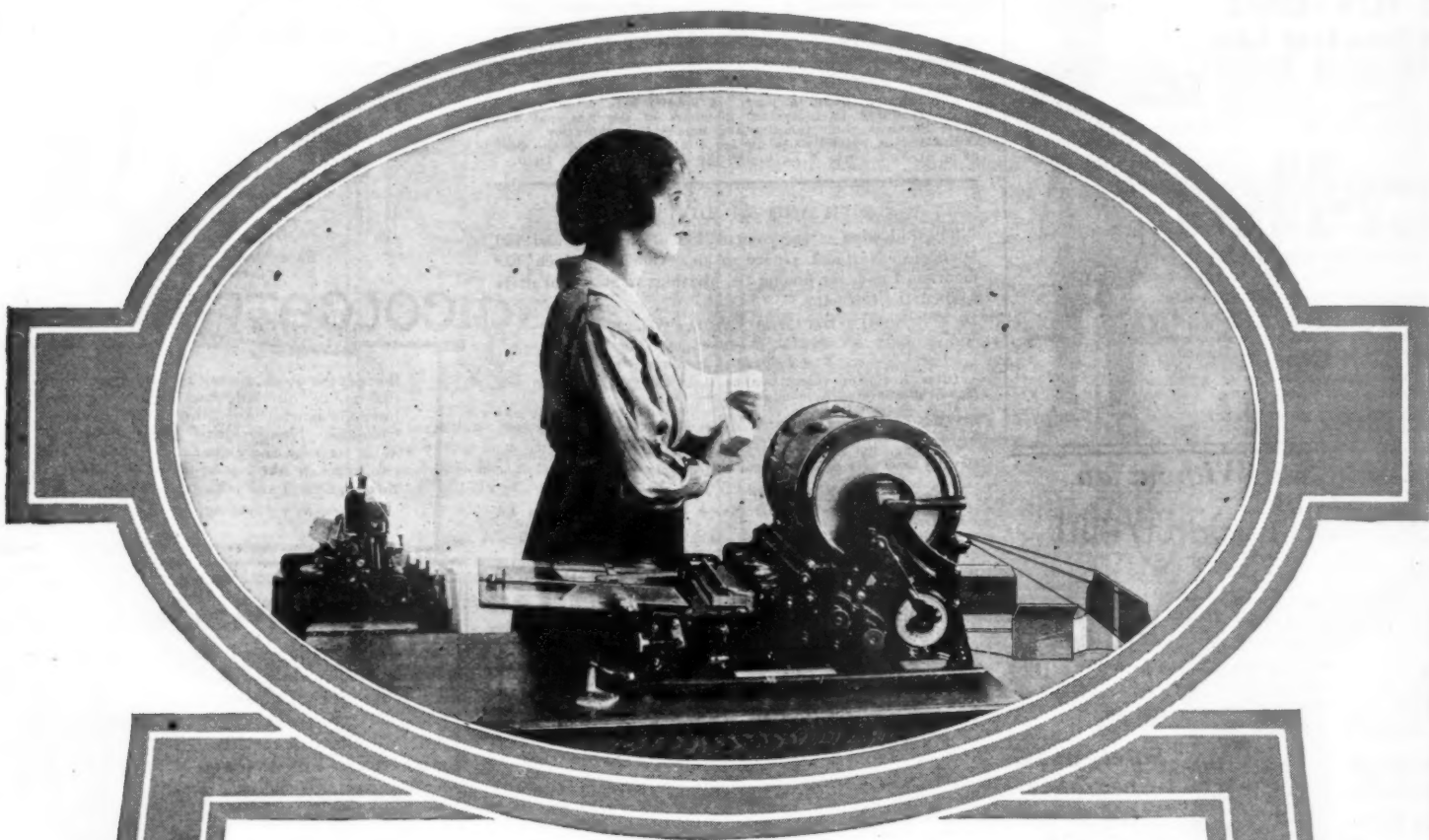
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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RATING OFFICERS.

In order to obtain exact information regarding the working of the recently installed system for rating officers, the reports and rate cards from the various divisions of the Army have been sent to Washington for review and study by the Committee on Classification of Personnel for the Army. It was thought advisable to go fully into the methods followed in each division, as in this way it is possible to ascertain the construction officers have placed upon the new regulations and the heartiness of their co-operation or lack of interest shown in the new system. Diagrams have been prepared which show that some of the divisions have comprehended the instructions more completely than have others, and in some instances the diagrams indicate either lack of sympathy or an apparent indifference to the new plan. There is clear in some of the diagrams a preference for the old percentage system and the lack of comprehension regarding the scale idea. The committee has not made any official announcement of the results of its study, but it is understood that some of the unsatisfactory ratings are attributed by the committee to incomplete instruction. Where this is indicated the course of instruction will be augmented and the system more definitely explained.

It is not unlikely that it may prove a simple matter to discover from a study of the diagrams those rating officers who have a preference for the percentage system. This is indicated when ratings run as high as ninety, which is an improbably correct figure under the new system. In one camp the variation in ratings made by 150 officers in a test was only 2.57 points. This, however, indicates very careful instruction and such a slight variation will not frequently occur. It is understood that the major generals in command of the divisions have with very few exceptions indicated their hearty approval of the system. Where ratings vary widely it is considered an indication of some slight indifference on the part of the senior officer. The committee is preparing a number of suggestions for slight changes in the system which will clarify it and eliminate as far as practicable the element of personal prejudice or personal incompetency in making the rating.

It has been hard to impress the importance of the scale method because often there was not enough variance in the qualifications of the officers upon whose records the scale was based. One battalion commander rated 112 officers, and some of these officers he rated as low as forty; few above sixty. Instances like this will receive special attention, for it is the purpose of the War Department to base the estimate of the value of an officer upon the wisdom of retaining him in the Service upon these ratings. It is highly improbable that there would be so many officers in one command deserving such low ratings as this officer gave them. The new suggestions have not been completed and while they will not change the system in its essentials it is intended if possible to develop it to the point where there will be little possibility of an unfair rating.

MARINE CORPS RECRUITING.

Marine Corps recruiting reached its highest point during the month of July, Secretary of the Navy Daniels states. The total number of men enlisted was 8,152, with the addition of 432 men enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve, making a total of 8,584. "Considering the fact that Selective Service men in Class 1 were not

available during the latter part of the month," says Mr. Daniels, "and that the extension of the maximum age from thirty-six to forty years did not become effective until July 31, this is considered an excellent showing. The total enlisted strength of the Marine Corps on July 31 was 52,712. The Marine Corps Reserve had a total on that date of 6,371. The total enlisted strength was 59,083. The largest showing for July was made by the Eastern Recruiting Division, with a total of 3,161 men enlisted and 221 enrolled. The Central Division came second, with 2,885 men enlisted and 126 enrolled. The largest district showing was made by New York, where 1,000 men were enlisted and ninety enrolled."

THE MISTAKES OF ILLUSTRATORS.

Among not infrequent causes of amusement and sometimes annoyance to officers of both branches of the Service is the ignorance shown by artists and other illustrators of various publications when pictures are presented, either in connection with leading articles or advertisements, where military or naval individuals or subjects are involved. These partake either of the altogether improbable or the absolutely incorrect. For instance, a soldier used for the purpose of advertising some brand of cigarettes is shown smilingly and leisurely going over the top with one of these particular cigarettes between his lips. When troops are actively engaged in the trenches they are altogether unlikely to be smoking anyone's brand of cigarettes. Other soldiers or sailors are shown saluting in such a weird, "sloppy" and unmilitary manner that a "rookie" who has been in the recruit squad not more than a day or two could teach them how the salute should be given. A detachment of soldiers, again, is sometimes shown in formation with some of the men at the right shoulder arms while others are at the left. To make matters worse there is seen in command of the detachment a snappy looking officer who evidently takes no heed of the way in which some of his men are carrying their pieces.

Other soldiers, again, are pictured wearing bayonets without scabbards; officers are shown standing in front of machine gun units while the latter are in action; other soldiers (not Marines) are depicted wearing the campaign hat without the cord; second lieutenants of Infantry, their gilt bars showing, are presented on horseback at the head of their companies; radio operators are seen supposedly sending important messages during an important action, but wearing no receiving head-piece; soldiers on parade are wearing their hats set on their heads at all angles, only here and there being one with the "brims level with the ground." There is really not the least excuse for this lack of attention to detail, because if the illustrator is in doubt as to the correct portrayal of military details there are any number of sources from which correct information may be obtained. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the offender is so careless and indifferent that, knowing nothing of military matters whatsoever, he is still satisfied to go ahead and do what in his ignorance he thinks is somewhere near the correct thing. The worst of it all is that many periodicals of the highest class, where adherence in other directions to correctness of detail is insisted on, are often the most grievous offenders.

The Mid-Week Pictorial of the New York Times of Aug. 8 courageously and manfully admits that it has been an offender in this respect, and prints the photograph of an actual soldier of the A.E.F. who has just been over the top and had a hand to hand fight with a German in which the Boche was killed, and a companion picture of a soldier, used as a cover of a previous issue of the Mid-Week, in which an imaginary and idealistic American soldier is portrayed as also going over the top. The latter picture brought forth a friendly and characteristic criticism from several American soldiers now in France. Some of these were as follows: "A man in the A.E.F. dressed like a soldier in the picture shown by you would be court-martialed." "Missing: Blouse, gas mask, chin strap on helmet and a Springfield rifle." "Excess: Beaming smile while going over the top. French rifle shown (only rifle grenadier use a rifle like that, and then carry a grenade belt and a tromblon)." "Was the photographer decorated for bravery?" "He looks as though he was gliding over the floor at Manhattan Casino or Union Hill Schuetzen." "It absolutely can't be did."

CAVALRY, N.A., TO BECOME FIELD ARTILLERY.

A recent order of the War Department transfers the fifteen regiments of Cavalry of the National Army to the Field Artillery, N.A., and provides for complete reorganization, according to the following plan. Each Cavalry regiment will be divided so as to form two Field Artillery regiments, that is, six of the twelve troops of Cavalry from each Cavalry regiment will be assigned to form the basis of a new regiment of Field Artillery, each troop becoming the foundation of a battery. These six batteries, together with a proper proportion of headquarters troops to form the nucleus of regimental headquarters, will constitute a Field Artillery regiment. This plan, with necessary increments from other forces, will give thirty regiments of Field Artillery formed chiefly from the National Army Cavalry regiments. The order provides that machine gun units shall be organized at certain indicated stations into trench mortar batteries, to complete the organization. The Field Artillery units will train at Camp Kearny, Cal.; Leon Springs, Texas;

West Point, Ky. (Camp Zachary Taylor), and Camp Jackson, S.C. Colonels of the National Army Cavalry regiments thus transferred will have the option of serving in the corresponding grade in the Regular Cavalry or going with their units to the Field Artillery. Other vacancies in the Field Artillery service of the National Army will be filled from Field Artillery regiments; from the Coast Artillery; from Cavalry officers serving with Field Artillery; and from Field Artillery officers selected from the National Guard, the National Army and from Reserve Corps schools. It is expected that the Training school for Field Artillery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., under Col. Arthur H. Carter, N.A., will provide many of the officers and men required to make up the new regiments.

RIFLE PRODUCTION OVER TWO MILLIONS.

The United States Government has passed the two million mark in the production of rifles since April 6, 1917. Up to and including July 27, 1918, the total number produced, inspected and accepted was 2,000,798. This number includes, in part, 1,523,156 of U.S. Model 1917 and 280,000 Russian rifles. It does not include the 600,000 U.S. Model 1903 (Springfield) rifles estimated to have been on hand when we entered the war. During the week ending July 27, the total number of rifles of all types inspected and accepted was 59,167—an increase over the previous week's production of 4,305. Of this 59,167, 53,310 were U.S. Model 1917 rifles, the week's production of which exceeded production during the week previous by 2,748. Machine gun production continues to show a steady increase, although the output at all plants fluctuates. The number of heavy Browning machine guns inspected and accepted during the week ending July 27 was 1,106, a decrease of 257 under production for the previous week. Light Brownings inspected and accepted during the past week reached a total of 2,624, an increase of 557 over the previous week. Since the war began, and up to and including July 27, the total number of machine guns of all types, produced, inspected and accepted was 96,006, including 8,428 heavy Brownings and 14,895 light Brownings. The total output of pistols and revolvers, inspected and accepted, up to and including July 27 was 414,015, including 235,700 .45 Model 1911 pistols and 178,315 .45 Model 1917 revolvers.

GERMAN AND U.S. SMALL ARMS.

Twenty-eight different models of pistols and revolvers requiring cartridges of four different sizes, are in use in the German army, according to the army "Verordnungsblatt." The American troops have one model pistol and one model revolver, both shooting the same caliber ammunition. Standardization gives the Americans an advantage in this regard. The United States also has standardized its rifle. Both the Model 1917 and the Springfield shoot the same caliber ammunition. Army, Navy and Marine Corps use the same rifles, revolvers and pistols. The following pistols and revolvers are used by the Germans: Pistols, Model '08 (normal model and long model); Mauser pistols (9 mm., 7.65 mm., and 7.63 mm., with or without an aiming butt-end); Bayard pistols (9 mm., large and small, and 7.65 mm.); Browning pistols (9 mm., large and small, with or without an aiming butt-end); Walther pistols (9 mm. and 7.65 mm.); Pieper pistols (9 mm. and 7.65 mm.); Jaeger, Dreyse, Menta, Sauer, Messert (2 models, Langenhahn, Frommer-Stop and Beholla pistols (all of 7.65 mm.); a pistol from Liege (6.35 mm.); and revolvers, models 70 and 83.

LOW RECORD FOR AVIATION LOSSES.

The U.S. Army instructors in the Air Service schools have established a new minimum record for losses sustained in the training flights. The figures relating to the safeguarding of cadets of the Army training for duty overseas as pilots and observers are now on a par with, if not actually lower than, the percentage figures of this nation's Allies and are believed to be much under the figures of the Central Powers. Official records show that from Sept. 1, 1917, to and including July 20, 1918, the losses sustained in the actual flying training of United States air forces in this country by American units totaled 155, making the average in round numbers of one man killed for every 3,300 hours of flying in the United States, which is proven by available official statistics to be a new world's record for safety in training air men in war time. Official figures authorized by the Division of Military Aeronautics from Sept. 1, 1917, to July 20, 1918, inclusive, show the following fatalities in actual flying training sustained by the United States aviation forces in the United States: Officers, 74; cadets, 65; enlisted men, 9; civilian instructors, 7.

"AIR SERVICE" IS NEW DESIGNATION.

In a communication received at the offices of Major Gen. W. L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, and Mr. John D. Ryan, from The Adjutant General's Office, it is stated that hereafter Air Service will be the general term including the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production. The officers and enlisted men of the Division of Military Aeronautics and those serving in the Bureau of Aircraft Production shall be known as members of the Air Service, Military Aeronautics, and Aircraft Production, respectively. The Chief of the Bureau of Aircraft Production will hereafter be addressed as the Director of Aircraft Production, and the Chief of the Division of Military Aeronautics, as the Director of Military Aeronautics.

ARMOR FOR AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Announcement was made by the War Department Aug. 4 that armor, to be used by American soldiers in France, is being modeled by experts in the armorers' workshop at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, under direction of Major Bashford Dean, N. A., who is the curator of arms and armor at the museum. That this was to be done was mentioned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL several months ago. The actual making and handling of the armor is being done by Daniel Taschoux, who comes from a long line of armorers who worked in France during a period of several hundred years. He was brought to the museum at the time of the acquisition of the famous Riggs collection of armor because of his knowledge of armor and armor making. The present war has brought back into use models of weapons, armor and articles of medieval warfare, one of the most striking instances of this being the steel helmets now worn in France by the American, English, French and other troops, as well as by the Germans, while the English have adopted a light steel breastplate, the Germans a heavier one, the Italians a steel waistcoat, while trench mortars, grenades and similar weapons are merely reproductions of death-dealing devices used by fighting men hundreds of years ago. In view of his knowledge of armor, Major Dean was sent to Europe last November for the purpose of reporting on the status of armor and the possibility of modernizing it in such a way that it could be used by American troops. In accordance with suggestions by General Pershing and the Ordnance Department more than twenty-five different types of armor defenses have been made here under the direction of Major Dean, in some cases thousands of pieces having been made while of other types only a few scores have been manufactured. Among these are body, arm and leg guards. The advisability of such armor was proven by the types of casualties suffered by English troops in conflict with the Germans. A large number of body wounds were recorded that might have been avoided had armor been used, while forty per cent. of the wounds of all natures were in the legs and thirty-three per cent. in the arms.

MERCHANT SHIPS LAUNCHED IN RECORD TIME.

On the precise day and hour, and almost to the minute that had been designated for her launching months before, when the scene of her launching was only a barren waste covered with snow, the 7,500-ton freight steamer Quistconck was launched Aug. 5 at the Hog Island shipyard, near Philadelphia. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson acting as sponsor of the fine craft, while the President looked on. The launching was without a hitch, and almost before the new ship had struck the water long steel plates, forming the first installment for another freighter, a duplicate of the Quistconck, were being laid. Many notables witnessed the launching. The 12,000-ton cargo carrier Invincible was launched at the Alameda, Cal., plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company by Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Company, Aug. 5. The fact that the craft was launched just twenty-four working days from the date of laying her keel caused Mr. Schwab to term her the "wonder ship of the world." In thirty-five working days after launching she will be ready for sea. The Tuckahoe, a 5,500-ton ship, was launched in twenty-eight days. Mr. Schwab said that he had telegraphed to the Bureau of Naval Construction and asked for a comparative analysis of the building of the Invincible and the Tuckahoe. The bureau replied that after both cases had been reduced to a basis of tons of steel fabricated into each vessel on a daily performance the case of the Invincible is better than that of the Tuckahoe by thirty per cent. "To my mind this is the greatest achievement of shipbuilding anywhere at any time," said Mr. Schwab, "and for that reason I think the Invincible is entitled to be called the wonder ship of the world." In the construction of the Invincible 13,784 tons of steel rivets were put in place and about 40,000 driven daily. The Invincible is 457 feet 6 inches in length over all, 56 feet beam and 38 feet depth.

V. M. I. MEN IN FRANCE.

A record of the activities of Virginia Military Institute graduates in the war with Germany has been prepared by Col. Joseph R. Anderson, historiographer of the institute. His tabulation shows 1,089 V.M.I. alumni in the service of the United States, out of 2,227 graduates from 1895 to 1915, inclusive, those between ages of forty and twenty-one. Of those in the military service of the United States and the Allies 887 are of the commissioned personnel and 202 enlisted. In the Army V.M.I. has 4 brigadier generals, 15 colonels, 30 lieutenant colonels, 76 majors, 206 captains and 430 first or second lieutenants; 52 officers are in the Marine Corps, 40 in the Navy and 51 in the Naval Reserve. In the armies of the Allies there are 23 V.M.I. graduates. In addition, of 721 graduates not definitely located it is estimated that at least 500 are in the Service, probably 75 per cent. of them commissioned. Allowing for these younger men this would give a percentage of 69 per cent. of V.M.I. graduates who are in war service. Colonel Anderson adds: "The V.M.I., by the highest government decision, holds first rank among all the military institutions of highest grade in the United States (next after U.S. Military Academy, on which it is modeled). It has besides a reputation and prestige on account of the services of its sons in every war our country has waged since 1846 that surpass any other institution of learning in the land, save only West Point, and even that famous institution so far as the Confederate war is concerned." At the Plattsburg camp this summer there have been 186 V.M.I. cadets in attendance. Of these all but three completed the course "and have been found worthy of special commendation," as Col. C. F. Dentler, commanding, wrote in a report to Gen. E. W. Nichols, superintendent of V.M.I.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR AERIAL BOMBING CREWS.

The Department of Military Aeronautics of the War Department issued a statement recently relating to the special training of bombing crews of aerial squadrons. The subject is treated exhaustively. It is shown that the regular day bombing of cities was commenced by the Germans in 1915, while the Allies bombarded Karlsruhe in reprisal in October of that year. From that date the evolution in organized bombing developed rapidly. Some time later the French began night bombing, but this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1916. To-day large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines, go over the lines from time to time and completely destroy their objective, be it a city or a camp, a column of troops or a trench system. Un-

fortunately, the Allies' air forces have to travel for many miles over hostile territory defended by anti-aircraft guns to attack German cities, while the enemy can attack French cities by flying only a short distance beyond our lines. The Allies are developing large bombing planes, however, which carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked. The training of bombing crews, which comprise a pilot and a bomber, is as important and exacting as is the teaching of any of the other highly specialized branches of the Air Service. It may seem easy to the layman to fly over a certain spot and drop a concentrated form of high explosive upon it, but the most comprehensive training is necessary in flying, firing, navigating and fighting. Besides their training in bombing the aviators and observers have a thorough training in aerial gunnery with fixed and flexible machine guns, which shoot accurately at 100 yards and at a rate of 600 shots per minute.

BUREAU TO SUPERVISE SUPPLIES.

To prevent the accumulation of surplus and inactive supplies in the various bureaus of the War Department there has been created a bureau whose duty is to dispose of all such supplies either through other department bureaus or to other Government departments. All supplies found to be inactive are listed. The new bureau will have before it at all times a current list of such materials. A copy of this list will be kept in all purchasing divisions of the War Department. Before purchasing or letting contracts these lists must be consulted and wherever possible the materials owned by the Department must be used. When material or equipment is found which is not wanted by any branch of the War Department, the case is taken up with the War Industries Board and advice is sought as to where material and equipment can be used to the best advantage in some war or essential industry. The new bureau has just transferred from the Quartermaster Corps to the Medical Department a supply of five-gallon water kegs amounting in value to \$200,000. It has been found possible to transfer from the Construction Division a great quantity of lumber to the Shipping Board. Another case in which the new bureau has proved its value was that in which 6,000 mess tables in the possession of the Quartermaster Corps have been turned over to the Construction Division for use in the barracks for the men who are doing building work.

OFFICERS' CLUB AT CAMP MILLS.

At the big embarkation cantonment at Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island, there was opened on Aug. 1 a handsome club house for the use of American and Allied officers. The club is a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, the second one that they have provided recently. This club is linked to the Central Park Officers' House, 12 East Sixty-seventh street, New York city, of which Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are the patrons and is known as "Camp Mills Branch Central Park Officers' House." The club is located at the center of the big tent camp, on high ground. It has an immense lounge with comfortable furnishings, library, writing facilities, billiards and a thoroughly well equipped dining room and kitchen. The big veranda is provided with comfortable chairs and tables and is screened. The building has an attractive setting with trees, shrubbery, flower beds, walks, hedges and rustic fences, all of which had to be provided as the camp is on an uncultivated meadow. Several hundred Army and Navy officers and many civilians attended the opening, which was very informal. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan came from Oak Ridge, Va., for the exercises. Mrs. Ryan was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. D. C. Shanks, wife of the commanding general, port of embarkation, and Mrs. R. R. Pickering, wife of the commanding officer at Camp Mills.

DEATH PERCENTAGES FROM WOUNDS.

In connection with the casualties among the A.E.F. in the Marne-Aisne offensive, says a statement authorized by the Chief of Staff, it should be stated upon the basis of the officially attested experience of our associates during four years of this war that of wounded soldiers sent to hospitals for treatment fewer than one in twenty die. Of all the soldiers sent to the hospitals only forty-five in every 1,000 die. These include those who die of disease as well as those who die of wounds. Of all soldiers wounded in action more than four-fifths return to service, many of them in less than two months. It is necessary to discharge for physical disability only 14.5 per cent. These figures are based on an average of both British and French official figures, including both officers and men. The two are averaged together since American troops are fighting with both the French and the British under conditions which vary. They show: Returned to service, 81 per cent. or 810 per 1,000; discharged from service because of physical disability or other causes, 14.5 per cent., or 145 per 1,000; died from wounds, 4.5 per cent., or 45 per 1,000.

PRICES CHARGED TO SOLDIERS.

Reports of discrimination against men in uniform in the prices charged by retail stores led to a War Department investigation of the subject on a large scale. The result of the inquiry shows that the practice is not general, existing in only a few places in the whole country, and nowhere among the more responsible dealers. To suppress the evil so far as it exists and to protect officers and men, the War Department has issued an order directing all commanding officers to cause investigations to be made from time to time, and when any case is found in which identical articles are sold or services rendered to soldiers and officers at a higher price than is charged civilians by the same dealer, to post upon the bulletin board of the camp the name of the dealer and the fact that he has treated the soldiers unfairly, and to furnish the name of the dealer with the particulars of the offense to the president of the Chamber of Commerce and to the newspapers of the town or city where the instance occurred.

COLONELS ON FIRING LINE IN FRANCE.

In giving the names of colonels of the Regular Army and Marine Corps in command of regiments on the battle line in France in our issue of last week, page 1878, the name of Col. Paul B. Malone should have appeared as in command of the 23d Infantry and not Col. W. K. Wright as was published. Colonel Wright, we learn, was in command of the 23d when it went to France about a year ago, but has since been ordered on other

duty. Colonel Malone, who was formerly on the staff of General Pershing, has been in command of the 23d Infantry since February last. In publishing the names of officers in command of units of the American Expeditionary Force in France we announce them according to the latest information at the War Department. It should be borne in mind that there is of necessity considerable delay in the receipt of rosters by mail from France, and occasionally by the time the War Department receives them changes have taken place, especially among officers in smaller units.

ATHLETIC SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Athletic material sufficient to supply 1,750 companies, or 125 complete regiments, has been purchased by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, an appropriation of \$250,000 having been obtained for this purpose. The supplies included 17,500 sets of boxing gloves; 7,000 baseball bats; 21,100 baseballs; 3,500 playground "baseball" bats; 10,500 playground balls; 3,000 Rugby footballs; 7,000 soccer footballs; 3,500 volley balls and 1,750 medicine balls. Allotment of the material to the various training camps is being made, and much of the equipment has already been distributed. As part of the Commission's campaign to raise funds for the purchase of athletic equipment for the camps, it is announced that, with the sum of \$3,600 obtained from the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, the Commission has purchased and distributed 1,050 tennis rackets, 220 nets and 2,700 balls.

MARINES AVOID CAPTURE BY ENEMY.

Officers of the United States Marine Corps point out that the casualty lists so far received show the good effects of the training of the Marines in protecting themselves against capture. Out of sixty casualties among officers serving in France only one had been reported as missing, up to July 31. Of more than 2,000 casualties among the enlisted men, only five are known to be in the hands of the enemy. Up to July 31 a total of seventy-two enlisted men had been reported missing since the Marines got into action, but none of these has yet been verified as having been taken prisoner, and it is expected that a large proportion of them will be transferred to some other classification when later detailed reports are received.

TRAINING SAPPERS REGIMENTS AT CAMP FORREST.

Preliminary training of the six new divisional Engineer regiments will be given under the direction of the Chief of Engineers of the Army at Camp Forrest, Ga. The new regiments, which will be Sappers, are to be built up around a nucleus of officers and non-commissioned officers who have passed through the Engineer training camp at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. The best of the instruction officers turned out at Camp A. A. Humphreys are to be rewarded by assignment to the new regiments. After the new regiments have completed their preliminary training they will go to their respective divisions, where their training will be completed.

VISIT OF BRITISH AVIATORS.

Major C. K. Rhinehart, S.C., has been assigned by Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, to be in command of the party of British and American aviators who are to make an aviation tour of American cities between Aug. 14 and Sept. 6. Major Rhinehart will have with him probably six or seven American pilots, flying several different types of American planes. The guest of honor of the party will be Brig. Gen. Charles F. Lee, C.M.G., veteran British aviator, now head of the British aviation mission to the United States. He will be accompanied by one or two other veteran British pilots with British planes.

ST. LOUIS ORDNANCE PRODUCTION DISTRICT.

The Ordnance Department announces the establishment of a new production district to be known as the St. Louis Production District, with headquarters at St. Louis. M. E. Singleton, of that city, has been named ordnance district chief. Division of the country into production districts was undertaken by the Ordnance Department as part of its plan of decentralization and in order to promote more rapid and efficient methods of carrying out the enormous ordnance program. Under this system, the production work in each district is under its own responsible head, who is answerable directly to the Ordnance Department in Washington.

MOTOR TRANSPORT PURCHASES.

From April 8, 1917, to July 1, 1918, the motor transport service of the Quartermaster Corps purchased 27,005 motorcycles and 25,874 side cars for motorcycles. During the same period 8,800 motor ambulances were purchased. On July 1 reports showed that there were overseas 4,308 motor trucks of less than one-ton capacity, 5,702 one and one-half-ton trucks, 7,987 three to five-ton trucks, and 3,420 passenger cars. Prospective deliveries of motor trucks for July were 4,797; for August, 4,356; and for September, 4,448.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

In noting that the honorary degree of doctor of laws had been conferred on Major Gen. J. W. McAndrew by St. Francis Xavier's College, the college was inadvertently referred to as in Brooklyn. "St. Francis Xavier's College" writes a former student, "is a Jesuit college. It was founded in 1847 and has occupied its present site in West Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in New York city, since 1850. Its age is seventy-one years. There is no St. Francis Xavier's College in Brooklyn, as the Jesuits were not allowed in that diocese until 1907."

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATE FOR G.A.R.

By order of Director General of Railroads McAdoo, members of the Grand Army of the Republic who intend attending the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Portland, Ore., Aug. 18-24, are to be afforded a flat rate of one cent per mile in railroad transportation. This rate also applies to their families.

THE NEW MAN-POWER BILL.

The so-called Man-Power bill, which is actually an amendment to the Selective Service law and is designed to increase the available number of men for the Army by extending the draft ages to eighteen and forty-five years, was introduced in the Senate on Aug. 5 by Senator Chamberlain and in the House by Mr. Dent; and coincident with this there was made public a letter written by Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, to the Chief of Staff, in which were set forth estimates of the number of men obtainable by the enlargement of the draft ages and gave his reasons for the necessity of a speedy enactment of the measure. The legislative course followed on that date was for both houses of Congress to adjourn immediately with a prospect of the Senate's being called back into regular session, perhaps at the beginning of next week. Mr. Dent expressed a disinclination to any such speedy action on the part of the House, which will automatically reassemble on Aug. 19. In spite of the objections that have hitherto prevailed in Congress against lowering the draft age it appears that the prospects that this new measure will pass are very bright, for the people of the country are fully awake now to the necessity of pressing the war to the utmost of our power and Congress is reacting to this feeling as it should.

One of the surprising features of General Crowder's estimates of the effectives to be produced by this new legislation is that they are so much less numerous than one might imagine, particularly when it is recalled that the first registration of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one resulted in approximately 10,500,000 men, of whom 2,500,000 were inducted into the Service. After making careful studies of various "age groups" ranging from eighteen to twenty years of age up to thirty-two to forty-five years, General Crowder arrives at the conclusion that "by taking the extreme step and adding age eighteen at the bottom and including age forty-five at the top, something over 2,250,000 effectives would be obtained" and accordingly he recommends "that the draft of the bill be prepared with those ages as the limit." General Crowder also maintains that "the authority to call upon this new reservoir must be obtained immediately" to the end "that Sept. 5 next may be contemplated as a national registration day and the machinery of the selective draft operating very soon thereafter in grinding out a Class 1 available for filling October, November and December contingents." As for the prospective shortage of men to fill the September call of 200,000 men, with considerably less than that number in Class 1 to be drawn upon, the Provost Marshal General recommended in his letter to the Chief of Staff that provision be made "for weekly registration of men becoming twenty-one since last registration day, June 5, 1918." In this way, he states, "we could get 80,000 men available for the September call, which, added to those remaining in Class 1, give a total barely sufficient to fill the September call."

If this measure is passed, as now it seems fairly certain it will be, the United States will be repeating in our European War the experiences of the Civil War in drafting the youth of the country to fight its battles and likewise will be repeating the experiences of France, Great Britain and the Central Powers in calling youths under twenty-one to the colors. Within a week France has called up her eighteen years-old class after four years of war and that nation would not take this step if such a course was not a wise one both economically and militarily. It is not likely there that these lads will be sent to the front at once and it is known that no such intention obtains in our own War Department, which proposes to give youths of the eighteen-year-old class considerable special education coincident with their military training. So far as the other age limit of the new measure is concerned, forty-five years, France has many men in active service up to forty-eight years and one of the most striking impressions made upon our officers and men by the French troops as a whole is their greater average age when compared to that of our men. Great Britain has had to widen the age limits of her conscription laws, but, like France, she waited too long to effect this change. We should have done so before this, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been pointing out for the last two years, for economic and military reasons. We will have to do it sooner or later as our Allies have been forced to. The soundest of reasons argue in favor of increasing these age limits for selective service now, the chief of these being that the sooner we exert "force to the utmost" the sooner we will bring the war to a victorious end. The effect of Allied force has been very apparent in driving the Germans back from the Marne since July 15, and the way to keep that drive going forward is to have the men to send abroad to do our share in the push to the Rhine.

Based on the figures which General Crowder presented, man-power of the nation added under the new age limits would be as follows:

Total number of males in the United States between the ages of thirty-two and forty-five years, inclusive, 10,028,975. Total of married men between above ages, 7,734,482. Deferred for industry inclusive of agriculture, 401,159. Deferred for other reasons, 501,448.

Gross remainder of men between the ages of thirty-two and forty-five, available for Class 1, 1,391,884. After deductions for aliens, enlistments in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and listing by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and physical rejects, 601,236.

Between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one the figures are: Total number of males in the U.S. between ages of eighteen and twenty, inclusive, 3,171,671. Married and all other deferments, 272,351. Gross remainder between the ages of eighteen and twenty, inclusive, available for Class 1, 2,899,317.

After deduction for aliens, enlistments, listing by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and physical rejects, 1,797,009.

The total of the two groups of new available under the terms of the proposed bill will therefore be 2,398,845.

FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

It has been decided by the Superior Board of Review of the General Staff that, wherever possible, fixed price contracts shall be used in the purchase of supplies for the War Department. In the exceptional cases, where it is clearly to the advantage of the Government that a cost plus contract be used, a cost plus fixed compensation contract is to be made, rather than a cost plus percentage contract. The decision on all such contracts is not to be made by any individual. Hereafter, no cost plus contract will be made, unless it has first been approved by the particular supply bureau's board of review. Such boards have now been established in every

bureau that has to do with the making of contracts of the procurement of supplies. These boards are composed of officers and civilians who have not taken any part in the preliminary arrangements of the proposed contract. As a further check to insure absolute fairness to the Government, it has been decided that no cost plus contract shall be approved by a supply bureau board of review, unless the making of cost plus contracts under the particular circumstances involved shall first have been approved by the Superior Board of Review. This board is composed of the Director of Purchases and Supplies, chairman, the Surveyor of Contracts and the chairman or chief procurement officers of the supply bureau's boards. The Superior Board of Review operates on policies formulated by the General Staff through the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

GENERAL MARCH'S PRESS INTERVIEW.

A Million Men in Pershing's Own Area.

In his press interview of Aug. 3 Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., stated that "General Pershing has in his own area as his own force, not brigaded with the British, over 1,000,000 officers and men." And as to the numbers abroad or en route he added: "The number of men embarked during the month of July, just closed, was over 300,000. That breaks the record; the previous high record was in the preceding month, when we reached 276,000. The number of men embarked to France is now over 1,300,000."

General Officers Assigned in This Country.

As to the assignments of brigadier generals returning from France General March said they were as follows: Brig. Gen. James J. Hornbrook, assigned to Southern Department.

Brig. Gen. Charles W. Kutz, assigned to command Engineer camp at Camp A. A. Humphreys.

Brig. Gen. George C. Saffarans, assigned to 17th Brigade, 9th Division, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Brig. Gen. Alfred A. Hickok, assigned to 19th Brigade, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kas.

Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, assigned to 21st Brigade, 11th Division, Camp Meade.

He added: "In connection with the assignment of officers to new divisions, I have assigned Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, Chief of the Militia Bureau, to command one of the divisions, and will detail an officer temporarily in charge of the Militia activities during the remainder of the war."

General March stated in reply to various questions that he did not know how many of our men actually had arrived in Italy, and so far as reports had reached him up to that date none of our men were actually on the fighting line. He also replied in the negative to a question as to whether it was from the 79th Division that troops had been sent to Italy.

Location of Certain Divisions.

Concerning the commanders and positions of various divisions, General March explained in reply to specific questions that the 35th Division had been under the command of Major Gen. William M. Wright, who has now been assigned temporarily to the command of an Army Corps, and the senior officer left with the division until a new major general is appointed is Brig. Gen. J. L. Hines. He is assumed to be in temporary command of that division. The 28th Division was still on the front line he said, adding: "I have pointed out that it is in this drive." The 35th Division is actually on the line in the Vosges, in a quiet sector not far from the Swiss frontier. The 89th Division had reached France, but he had no further report than that. The 35th Division has replaced the 32d on the Swiss frontier. He also stated that the 1st Army Corps was operating with General Liggett in command on a section of the line just southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois.

No Estimate Yet as to Casualties.

The casualty publication question was thus answered by General March: "The casualty question I understood was to be covered by the Secretary of War, and I believe he did say something about it. General Pershing replied to our order to send in all casualties that the delay in sending them in was due to the fact that our men were serving under the British and the French as well as under our own commanders, but that casualties would be cable as soon as they had been completely verified. You can well imagine how disastrous it would be if the casualties were cable and then corrections had to be made. The distress would be beyond all question, and so these lists are going to come in and as soon as they do come in they will be given out, whatever they are." He added that he had no estimate as to the number of casualties. In reply to the specific question, under this casualty discussion, "have you any mention of names in the 42d Division?" General March replied: "No. You know that the division is under General Menoher and that his chief of staff was Colonel (now Brigadier General) MacArthur. Both have done splendidly; the division has done splendidly. If any mention is made in the cables of any officers junior in rank I will give it out every time."

The Military Situation.

On the military aspect of the fighting in France General March said to the press representatives:

"When I spoke to you last on Wednesday (July 31) the two opposing lines had been nearly stationary and engaged in more or less desperate fighting during July 30 and 31. Since that time blows on both flanks were resisted by the Germans until, on Aug. 1, heavy attacks by the British and French on the Chadun Plateau, south of Soissons and further southeast around Deigneux, bent back the enemy's line at this point for a distance something like two miles. The result of these blows on the flanks forced a retirement along the entire German front on Aug. 2. On the west flank the enemy had to retire across the Crise River, and the French walked into Soissons. In the center during the day of Aug. 2, the retirement covered an average distance of from three to four miles on a front of thirty miles. On the east flank, on the heights west of Reims, our advance was finally on a four-mile front for a distance of about one mile.

"Our line last evening ran nearly parallel to the valley of the combined Vesle and Ardre Rivers, and the distance from where we are to their position, which is a more or less natural defensive position, is only a little more than six miles. The perimeter of this gradually diminishing salient has now come down to forty-eight miles on Aug. 2, from seventy-four miles at the start. The depth of the enemy's retirement is now sixteen miles.

"During this advance, beginning with the counter-offensive, we have had eight United States divisions now engaged, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 42d. We have located definitely the troops which were engaged

against the 4th Prussian Guards. They were the 42d Division—the Rainbow Division. The objective of our forces is still the enemy's army, and the success of the advance is indicated by the confidential cablegram, which I am going to read to you.

"An officer of General Muir's (28th) Division just returned from Fere-en-Tardenois reports that it does not seem possible for an army to have gathered as many guns and as much ammunition as the Germans had abandoned in their retreat, which had been so hasty that they had not time to bury their dead. The ground was so covered with corpses that it was impossible to advance without walking over them, and further that the advance of the 28th Division had been extremely rapid in spite of the fact that their position was some distance from the nearest railroad."

ALLOTMENT AND ALLOWANCE CHANGES.

On Aug. 1 the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance began issuing checks for July allotments and allowances. Nine hundred thousand checks were issued by the bureau during the month of July, most of which were for allotments and allowances for the month of June. None of these checks were affected by the amendments to the War-Risk Insurance law or the changes in governmental procedure thereunder, both of which took effect July 1. The checks which are now being issued by the bureau are therefore the first which reflect the new changes. As explained, many of these checks will be for a smaller amount than formerly, first because of the amendment to the law providing for a flat allotment rate of \$15 in all cases, and, second, because of the change in procedure whereby the allotment in excess of the amount necessary to secure an allowance will no longer be paid by the War-Risk Insurance Bureau.

No person who has been receiving a check for an allotment under the War-Risk Insurance law and has not also been receiving an allowance will receive any money from the War-Risk Bureau this month nor hereafter. Such payments, as explained in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1762, issue of July 13, will henceforth be made through the Service department with which the enlisted man is connected, and then only if he has executed a new form requesting such an allotment. The substance of these regulations has been mailed or cabled to all commanders of the United States forces here and abroad, with instructions that all enlisted men be notified of the necessity of executing these new forms if the allotments are to continue. Let many enlisted men fail to heed this notice or fully to understand its significance, their families should be advised to write to them, urging prompt execution of the new forms. This advice applies to every soldier's or sailor's family which has been receiving an allotment through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, but no allowance.

HOW OFFICERS MAY MAKE ALLOTMENTS.

War Dept., Office of Q.M.G. of the Army, Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This office, which is charged with the duty of paying allotments made by officers, is experiencing considerable difficulty in handling allotments properly, due to the fact that so many are incorrectly submitted. The errors in filling out the forms are due in most cases to ignorance or misunderstanding of regulations concerning officers' allotments. It has occurred to me that the best method of bringing to the attention of the officers concerned the correct method of submitting allotments would be through the medium of your publication, which we all know reaches a great mass of officers throughout the Service wherever located.

I am inclosing a few questions and answers on the above subject, which, if consistent with your policy, it is requested that you publish for the information of all concerned. It is believed that this will be read with considerable interest by those concerned and will be the means of guiding many officers along the correct lines in submitting the allotment forms.

P. L. SMITH, Lieut. Col., Q.M. Corps.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AS TO ALLOTMENTS.

Questions and Answers Respecting Officers' Allotments. (Prepared by Major Frederick A. Fenning, Q.M.R.O., in charge Officers' Allotment Branch, Central Disbursing Division, Q.M.G.O.)

Q. Under what authority do officers of the Army make allotments?

A. The Act of Oct. 6, 1917.

Q. Is this the War Risk Insurance Act?

A. No; the War Risk Insurance Act was also approved Oct. 6, 1917, but the act permitting officers' allotments was a separate and distinct measure.

Q. What officers are permitted to make allotments?

A. All officers on the active list of the Army, and all retired officers on active duty.

Q. Is an officer permitted to make an allotment for any purpose he may desire?

A. An officer may make an allotment for any purpose except that of obtaining an advance on his pay. Allotments may be made, if desired, to post or camp exchanges.

Q. Is it permissible that an officer make an allotment to a bank for his own credit?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it permissible that an officer serving within the continental limits of the United States make an allotment?

A. Yes; the privilege of making allotments is not confined to officers overseas.

Q. Can an officer allot his entire pay?

A. No; the amount of the allotment must be less than the sum of the officer's base pay and longevity pay.

Q. Can an officer allot his commutation for quarters, heat and light?

A. No. He can, of course, increase his allotment to any amount less than the sum of his base pay and longevity pay.

Q. Can the allowance for commutation for quarters, heat and light be paid to any person other than the officer?

A. No. Commutation of quarters under Act of April 16, 1916, is payable to officer and not to dependents. When vouchers are submitted under Par. 1259, A.R., commutation of quarters will be eliminated and drawn from quartermaster in district in which officer is serving. (See G.O. 35, War D., 1915; Q.M. Manual, 1916, Par. 1105).

Q. Can an officer have two or more allotments running at the same time?

A. Yes, provided the total of such allotments does not amount to the sum of his base pay and longevity pay.

Q. Can an officer decrease or increase an existing allotment?

A. Yes, provided he gives reasonable notice to the Officers' Allotment Branch, Central Disbursing Division, Quartermaster General's Office.

Q. When are officers' allotments paid?

A. Between the first and fifth of the month following that in which the allotment accrued; i.e., allotments from the August

pay of officers will be paid between the 1st and 5th of September.

Q. Why will not an August allotment be paid on Aug. 31? A. August allotments are due Aug. 31, but checks cannot be mailed until the final casualty list for August is received.

Q. If an officer's name appears on the casualty list as killed, is the allotment paid to the date of his death?

A. No. The allotment is immediately discontinued and application should be made to the Auditor for the War Department for all balances of pay and allowances due to the date of the officer's death.

Q. If an officer directs the payment of an allotment "commencing the first day of August, 1918," will such allotment be deducted from his July pay?

A. No. If the allotment commences Aug. 1 it will be deducted from the pay commencing on that day, which pay is not due until Aug. 31.

Q. If an officer who has an allotment running is reported as captured by the enemy will payments under his allotment be continued during the period that he is held by the enemy?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it necessary that an officer make an allotment for the purpose of paying his War Risk Insurance?

A. No. An allotment for this purpose should not be made, it being sufficient that the officer make deductions for such premiums from his monthly pay vouchers.

Q. To what office should officers' allotments be forwarded, and to what office should correspondence pertaining to such allotments be addressed?

A. The Officers' Allotment Branch, Central Disbursing Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C.

Q. To avoid all confusion in apportioning the pay of an officer by means of an allotment, when should this allotment be made?

A. Preferably an allotment should be made before an officer leaves the United States. However, it is not obligatory, as it may be made on an allotment form by letter or cable at any time.

Q. May an officer serving overseas forward an allotment and also submit pay vouchers for payment in the United States under provisions of Par. 1259, A.R.? A. No.

Q. When an officer makes an allotment, he is required to draw the remaining portion of his pay in the district where he is serving.

Q. How and to whom are vouchers for monthly pay submitted when an officer has an allotment in force?

A. By deducting on the face of the vouchers the amount of the allotment and submitting same to the Quartermaster in the district where officer is serving.

Q. How should premium on War Risk Insurance be paid? A. By officer making deduction on pay voucher each month to cover premium, or by sending check to War Risk Insurance Board. If he fails to pay premiums as above his insurance will lapse.

Q. Are premiums prorated from date of application? A. No. Premiums are payable each month in full regardless of date of application. Premium is figured per \$1,000 at nearest birthday to date of application.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Date of Discharge.

The Comptroller holds that when a soldier is legally chargeable with notice of the fact that he is discharged, the date of the receipt of the discharge papers is immaterial, and that in times of peace, at least, if an illegal order of dismissal is issued and an officer accepts it without objection for an unreasonable time he must be held to have abandoned the office. What constitutes "an unreasonable time" is not decided. The case was that of George R. Brown, a lieutenant in the Indiana National Guard at the time he was drafted into the service of the United States on Aug. 5, 1917, by proclamation of the President. Prior to this, an efficiency board had investigated his qualifications and he was discharged Aug. 8, accepted the discharge and entered civil life. On Nov. 21, 1917, The Adjutant General of Indiana advised him that under the ruling of the Judge Advocate of the Army National Guard officers drafted into Federal service, who for any reason were discharged by department or division commanders subsequent to midnight Aug. 4-5, 1917, were considered as still being in the Federal service. On Jan. 2, 1918, the department adjutant sent him an advance copy of orders from the War Department discharging him honorably "as of Aug. 7, 1917." The notice was received Jan. 7, 1918. The Comptroller holds that this was intended to be a ratification and confirmation of the discharge of Aug. 7, 1917, which made it tantamount to a discharge as of that date, but the claimant urged that when he was notified that the discharge of Aug. 7 was illegal it stopped a later ratification. The Comptroller decides that the communication from Brown to The Adjutant General of Indiana "negatives any color of a disaffirmation of the discharge. It was specifically stated that action was to be taken under Section 9 of the Act of May 18, 1917; no orders were given, and it was merely suggested that receipt of the communication be acknowledged. Neither does it appear that claimant made any effort to ascertain if any duties were required of him, while under date of Dec. 8, 1917, he applied for pay, but he was free from military control."

Payment of Mileage.

Major Arthur Adams, O.R.C., made claim for mileage for travel from New York city to different neighboring places in June, 1918, under orders from the Inspection Division, Ord. Dept. Section 1284 of the A.R. provide that no mileage shall be expended for inspections except such as are especially ordered by the Secretary of War, such as are made by the Army and department commanders, and those made by the Inspector General's Department in pursuance of law, or orders issued by the Secretary of War. The Comptroller decides that traveling under competent orders is made a condition precedent to entitle an officer to mileage and the determination of travel duty without troops is vested in the discretion of the Secretary of War. "There is grave doubt as to the competency of the travel order in this case," he says, "for it does not appear that the requirement of the regulation is satisfied in that any of the officials named in Section 1284 issued the travel order nor does it affirmatively appear that the travel was performed for inspections or investigations, except so far as it may be implied from the fact that the travel was directed by the Inspection Division of the Ordnance Department." He adds, "I am in the dark as to the character of the duty for which the travel was performed. Furthermore, the travel was not continuous and in some cases did not exceed two miles at one time. Travel of the character indicated on the mileage statement is not, in my opinion, such travel contemplated by the statute or the regulations providing a mileage status. For these reasons the payment is not authorized."

Payment of Witness Fees.

A decision was asked of the Comptroller by the Secretary of the Navy as to whether a per diem employee of a navy yard is entitled to leave with pay for attendance at court as a Government witness, the time of attendance being prior to his beginning work each day, for which he has been paid. The Comptroller decided that Government witnesses are not allowed witness fees for the reason

that their time is presumed to be paid for by their regular compensation. But a per diem employee whose hours of labor are fixed would not be so compensated if he attended court and also put in full hours of labor. Accordingly, where the court attendance is outside the hours of labor the employee's time for such day must be considered as in part made up of the time attending court, and a corresponding lesser time of labor be required. If that has not been done in the present case, the Comptroller said, he was of opinion that the time equivalent to court attendance may be allowed the employee in leave of absence with pay.

WORK OF ARMY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

The estimated cost for storage warehouse and other construction to facilitate the speedy handling of materials for the use of the Army already erected and in the course of construction in the United States is about \$218,000,000. When completed these projects will provide approximately 33,800,000 square feet of warehouse space, additional wharves and piers and improved harbor depths at various points. The work is under the supervision of the Construction Division of the Army. With few exceptions they are permanent structures of concrete, brick and steel. Construction is now under way at New Orleans, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Schenectady, N.Y.; New Cumberland, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Charleston, S.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Philadelphia, Newport News and Little Rock, Ark. Warehouses have been completed at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Hoboken, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Port Newark, N.J.; Americus, Ga.; San Antonio; Dayton, Ohio; Richmond, Va.; Chicago; and Middletown, Pa.

The Construction Division has provided 4,000,000 square feet of warehouse space for the storage of ordnance supplies, such as ammunition, guns, etc. The space has been apportioned to various sections of the country. For military reasons locations of the warehouses, magazines and buildings of a similar nature cannot be given. Fitted into the ordnance warehouse space are seventy-five miles of track and 9,000 linear feet of dock and wharf frontage. In addition to this, barracks for 20,000 men in the ordnance have been provided and fifteen miles of vehicular roadway have been built. All of this has cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. In addition there are now under construction \$10,000,000 of ordnance warehouses that will provide 2,500,000 square feet of space. Most of these will be completed this year.

There have been completed at Middletown, Pa., two warehouses for the Signal Corps, at a cost of \$1,800,000, that will give this division an additional 400,000 square feet of warehouse space, besides increased shed area of 128,000 square feet and storage capacity in separate paint and oil shops of 36,960 square feet. Work was started March 15. Another 200,000 square feet of space for the Signal Corps is provided in a warehouse just started at Little Rock, Ark. The estimated cost is \$494,000. Warehouses, each containing 200,000 square feet, have been built at San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston, Dayton and Richmond. These cost approximately \$2,788,750. The largest warehouse, now being constructed at Brooklyn, N.Y., when completed will cost approximately \$4,000,000 and provide 3,850,000 square feet of storage space. There are two great buildings, each of nine stories. Building "A" is 200 feet by 980 feet and has twenty-seven elevators, each with a capacity of 10,000 pounds. Building "B" is 206 feet by 980 feet and has thirty-six elevators, each with a capacity of 10,000. Both buildings are of reinforced concrete and steel construction. There will be three piers 150 by 1,257 feet and one pier 70 by 1,200 feet. Five slips will be provided. These terminals are to be served by railroad yards accommodating 1,480 cars. The estimated date of completion is July 1, 1919, although about half will be ready Oct. 15, 1918. The work was started May 17 of this year.

The other projects include a Quartermaster terminal at Boston, with total warehouse area when completed of 1,651,100 square feet. Estimated date of completion, Jan. 1, 1919. Main warehouse served by twenty-four elevators, each with a capacity of 10,000 pounds. Wharf shed served by five elevators, 16,000 pounds capacity each. Railroad yards and terminals for 700 cars, that is 350 carloads each way per day. Pier shed for Navy, 200x224 feet; three stories, reinforced concrete and steel construction; served by sixteen elevators, 16,000 pounds capacity each. The work was begun April 3 and it is estimated that it will cost \$28,000,000. Temporary Quartermaster warehouse, 300,000 square feet floor space, to be finished in ninety days; all wood, of temporary construction; estimated cost \$1,111,890.

At New Orleans a port terminal will include three warehouses of 504,000 square feet; reinforced concrete on wooden pile foundation. Each building is served by six elevators, 16,000 pounds capacity each. Also a wharfhouse of 500,000 square feet, served by six elevators; construction, structural steel frame on wooden piles.

At Charleston is another Quartermaster terminal, with dock of 3,580 linear feet; six warehouses with total area of 1,152,000 square feet; two open sheds of 380,000 square feet; headhouse, 264,000 square feet; depth and width of channel, 35x800 feet; railroad yards of 800 cars capacity. Work was begun on June 1, to be completed Dec. 1, 1918; estimated cost \$11,550,000.

At Norfolk a Quartermaster terminal includes two piers each of 412,200 square feet; buildings of brick and tile fire walls and granite side walls, with twelve railroad tracks as feeders and a 35-foot channel. Also eight warehouses with total area of 2,016,000 square feet, with railroad yard of 1,000 car capacity. Work was begun on Feb. 1, and is to be finished Dec. 1, 1918; estimated cost \$16,438,000.

The Philadelphia Quartermaster depot will provide piers of 382,800 and of 435,000 square feet, with buildings of three stories, of reinforced concrete, and serving tracks. Channel, thirty feet deep; railroad yards, 500 cars capacity. The work was begun July 23 and is to be completed Aug. 1, 1919; estimated cost is \$20,000,000. This project is in addition to two other projects at this point. A general interior storage depot was finished May 31, at an estimated cost of \$3,408,973, providing 921,000 square feet. An expeditionary storage depot was completed on May 10 at an estimated cost of \$1,023,550. This provided 271,000 square feet.

Chicago will have permanent warehouses, three buildings, each 277x324 feet, providing 1,220,000 square feet, of reinforced concrete. Work was started March 5, to be completed Sept. 15, 1918; estimated cost \$3,316,800. This is in addition to the Chicago general interior storage depot, which provides 588,000 square feet and cost approximately \$809,300.

At St. Louis a Quartermaster interior storage depot, three buildings of reinforced concrete, will provide 360,

000 square feet. Work was started Dec. 13, 1917, to be finished Sept. 1, 1918; estimated cost \$1,368,540.

The Schenectady Q.M. interior storage depot, six buildings, when finished Sept. 1, will provide 1,520,000 square feet; estimated cost \$3,626,300.

New Cumberland, Pa., Q.M. interior storage depot, will have ten buildings, which, when finished Sept. 15, will provide 1,974,000 square feet; estimated cost \$4,113,330.

The Columbus, Ohio, Q.M. interior storage depot will have seven buildings, which, when finished Sept. 15, will provide 1,484,000 square feet; estimated cost \$3,574,970.

TRADES TEST STATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

The War Department has approved the plan for the establishment of trades test stations in each of the depot brigades. This step was taken after an exhaustive report recommending their establishment had been submitted by the Committee on Classification of Personnel for the Army. In these stations tests will be made to ascertain the special qualifications of the enlisted personnel for special assignments and their skill in trades which are needed in the larger industries conducted by the War Department. In order that the tests may be uniform the committee has prepared a number of questions which coupled with practical demonstrations will bring out the elements of skill possessed by the drafted men. There is a constant demand for pattern makers, rubber workers, electricians, trained chauffeurs, auto-mechanics, structural steel workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, instrument makers, telegraph and telephone linemen, and numerous other trades in the activities of the American Expeditionary Force, as well as with the divisions and shops conducted by the Government in this country. An opportunity for service in their special fields is offered by this effort on the part of the Army to see that skilled men are sent to duty for which they are best fitted.

The Committee on Classification of Personnel for the Army has also worked out plans by which the newly inducted draft men can be properly classified and rated as they enter the Service. In each of the divisions a personnel force of approximately 200 investigators will examine all candidates when they present themselves for induction. The purpose of this is to avoid the number of transfers from one branch of the Service to another that have been rendered necessary by reason of improper classification at the time a man was inducted into the Army. Each individual upon reporting at a camp will go before the Personnel Department, where he will be questioned regarding his fitness along special lines. The questions, in case the draftee has aptitude for one of the special lines, will be both oral and written, and those who show special skill will be sent to the technical sections as needed. Those who show fitness for training in special schools will be sent to such institutions, where their skill will be developed. The men whose qualifications and education do not warrant a special preference will be assigned as journeymen and helpers.

Under the control of the new personnel system mustering, allotment, enlistments and most of the paper work will be done by the personnel detachment, thus relieving the division commander, brigade commanders and regimental and company line officers of an immense amount of paper work which has seriously hampered them and taken time which they can now devote to strictly military training work. The personnel detachment with each division will have as its commissioned officers one major, two captains and four lieutenants; the enlisted strength will consist of eight regimental sergeants major, twelve battalion sergeants major, forty sergeants, forty corporals, seventy privates, first class, and thirty privates. Wherever it is possible privates will be detailed who are qualified physically for limited military service, but who are mentally qualified by training for paper work and clerical duty.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

The War Department issued on Aug. 1 the report of the Surgeon General as to disease conditions of troops in the United States for the week ending July 26, 1918. It shows that the annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only) for all troops during the week indicated was 903.8; during the previous week, 1,084.5. For the two weeks the rates were: Divisional camps, 948.8; 1,044.9. Cantonments, 1,006.4; 1,264.9. Departmental and other troops, 889.5; 913.6. Non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report: All troops, 37.45; 39.6. Divisional camps, 36.27; 41.49. Cantonments, 41.68; 43.33. Departmental and other troops, 33.27; 34.7. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only): All troops, 2.12; 2.9. Divisional camps, 1.25; 2.33. Cantonments, 2.90; 3.61. Departmental and other troops, 1.68; 2.47. The death rate for disease (2.12) is the lowest rate recorded since Oct. 19, 1917.

Divisional Camps: Camp Cody again had the lowest sick rates of all camps of this group; Camps Serret, Beauregard and Shelby had the highest. The largest number of new cases of pneumonia reported from a single camp is 13 (Camp Cody). A few scattering cases are reported from the majority of camps of this group. Measles is prevailing in Camps Beauregard, Kearny and Sevier. There were 54 new cases of malaria reported from all camps of this group, 17 of these are credited to Camp Beauregard and 15 to Camp Shelby.

Cantonments: Camp Grant had the lowest sick rates of all large camps (admission 476—non-effective, 13.8). The highest rates are reported from Camps Pike, Travis and Jackson. Five hundred and nine new cases of measles are reported from all camps of this group against 400 the previous week. Camp Pike leads with 112 new cases, Camps Lee and Dodge next with 74 each, and Camp Gordon with 57. While pneumonia continues to prevail in all camps of this group, the number of new cases reported is fewer than last week. Twenty-three new cases are credited to Camp Gordon; 19 to Camp Lee; 17 to Camp Las Casas; and 16 to Camp Pike. Overcrowding exists in many cantonments and the induction of new men in large masses without provision for proper detention and isolation makes the control of measles and pneumonia in cantonments increasingly difficult. Malaria is negligible as a cause of admission in camps of this group excepting Camps Pike and Travis (32 and 15 new cases, respectively).

Departmental and Other Troops: The Eastern and Northeastern continued with the lowest, and the Southern and Southeastern with the highest sick rates of all departments. There was no unusual prevalence of disease at any of the stations of this group calling for comment.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarised from Reports Aug. 2-8.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Retire behind Vesle River.

Under the unremitting pressure of Ally troops along the whole line from Soissons to Reims the enemy, deprived of his defensive positions at all points, fell hurriedly back on Aug. 2 to the north bank of the Vesle, with the loss of Soissons on the western end of the front of action and of territory northeast of Reims, at the opposite extremity. He has since then maintained himself north of the river, holding back the light covering parties lodged on his side at several points, and giving evidence by heavy cannonading that he is ready to receive an attack, which however the Ally force shows no sign of an intention to deliver at the present time. Thus concludes the chapter of the Foch Aisne-Marne counter-offensive, one of the most successful operations in the entire course of the war on the western front. The Germans in addition to heavy casualties suffered in their offensive of July 15 on the Marne and to their killed and wounded in rearguard actions on the Ourcq, have lost some 35,000 prisoners, but what is more to their disadvantage they have been compelled to destroy or abandon a vast quantity of stores and equipment which, as they cannot immediately replace it, must handicap them in preparations for any new offensive in the western theater for some time to come. Their realization of their weakened position is shown in their withdrawal in areas outside that of the recent field of battle, on the Avre south-east of Amiens, on the Ancre near Albert and near La Bassée in the north.

Allies Force the Ourcq Line.

The abandonment of Soissons and the territory south of the Vesle river was imposed upon the Germans by Ally attacks of Aug. 1 and 2 upon the Ourcq front from the south and on the German flank between the Ourcq and Soissons, from the west. It was the rapid and unremitting pressure here exerted upon the enemy which made it impossible for him to organize and fix his defense behind the Ourcq, as, judging from freshly undertaken field works, he had hoped to do. In part the Ally attacks against this position were recorded in the preceding issue of this review. On Aug. 2 two of these attacks were already in progress: the French of the left wing of the Army of General Dequette were moving northeast from Grand Rozoy over the heights north of Fère-en-Tardenois at the western end of the Ourcq line, while the American divisions of his right wing were moving north to the top of the divide east of Fère, in the direction of the village of Coulouges. While both these movements continued, the troops of General Mangin on Dequette's left thrust forward on Aug. 2 from the west in the area directly south of Soissons, hastening the enemy's withdrawal.

The decision in the Ourcq field was gained chiefly by the French progress north of Fère. Here, at the exposed bend in the enemy's line a group of heights offered positions from which the possessors by means of artillery could dominate for a number of miles the fighting line in either direction, to the north or to the east. After passing Beugnot on Aug. 1, the French in this area drove forward rapidly on Aug. 2. Gaining the village of Arcy-Saints Restitut on the road to Braisnes and Fismes, they penetrated the Dole wood, with the enemy rearguards hurrying before them in rapid retreat. The way to the Vesle lay open.

At the same time the American forces to the east of Fère-en-Tardenois, holding the Meunier wood, pressed northward on their route to Fismes, seizing Coulouges on Aug. 2. Here they commanded a direct downhill road to the Vesle, about ten miles distant. French troops on their right came up abreast, entering Romiquy. The enemy's rearguard resistance ceased and he effected a speedy retreat under the fire of Ally guns from the heights south of him.

Mangin's attack south of Soissons was likewise delivered Aug. 2. His divisions faced the barrier opposed by the ravine of the Crise brook, flowing northward toward Soissons, an obstacle that had limited his earlier progress. The weakening German defense offered no further great opposition to his crossing the Crise. The strong forces that the enemy had kept there in the preceding days were apparently falling back also. He rapidly advanced his line four or five miles, while on the north his troops made their way cautiously into the city of Soissons, which the Germans made no especial effort to hold. French cavalry and tanks dashed forward to the south of Soissons and reached the bank of the Aisne river on the same evening, to the east of Soissons, near Venizel.

In the eastern part of the Soissons-Reims area, to the outskirts of Reims itself, the French, aided by British divisions, likewise advanced on Aug. 2. Those in the neighborhood of Ville-en-Tardenois advanced beyond that place, taking likewise Goussaincourt and Villers-Agron. They met with no further opposition in their advance northward toward the Ardre river. Another force moving westward from the direction of Reims along the north bank of the Ardre found that the strong enemy forces recently active there had melted away. They seized Gueux and Thillon and after slight engagements occupied the south bank of the upper Vesle on Aug. 1.

Operations along the Vesle River.

The Allied forces reached the south bank of the Vesle on Aug. 3, the French approaching the river near Braisne on the west and on the east near Jonchery, the Americans in the middle at Fismes. An immediate and impetuous assault put the Americans in possession of Fismes, the chief town on the south bank, late on Aug. 3. The Ally forces soon occupied virtually the whole south bank with the exception of a re-entering area at the confluence with the Aisne. The question immediately arose whether the Allies should further employ their policy of a close pursuit in an attempt to carry the new line as they had carried those of the Marne and the Ourcq.

Several considerations apparently dissuaded them from making an immediate attack. The Vesle line for one thing could not readily be flanked from the west as had been the previously surmounted river barriers. Rain had fallen in sufficient quantity to render the ground on the river flats somewhat difficult of passage. Following an approximately straight line, the river, although small, offered no particularly favorable points for a crossing in force, and was commanded throughout its length by the heights on the north side. Above all, the enemy gave signs of his being strongly established in his new positions and of having recovered his powers of resistance.

In order to test the enemy's strength the Ally forces on Aug. 4 effected crossings at several points with light detachments. Local engagements followed in which the crossing parties were halted by vigorous resistance. They maintained themselves on the north bank nevertheless

during Aug. 5 and the following two days. The enemy meantime brought considerable artillery to bear. On Fismes in particular he concentrated a heavy fire of gas shells, which the Americans occupying the town sustained without return. The Germans on Aug. 6 and 7 attempted small operations on the south bank, particularly near the mouth of the river, to the west of Braisnes. At their bridgehead at the junction of the Vesle and Aisne they were driven back slightly, the French occupying the village and station of Ciry-Salsogne.

The question whether the Allies would give and the enemy accept battle on the Vesle was partly answered on Aug. 7. Early in the morning during a rain that did not spare them a hot shrapnel and machine gun fire from the enemy side, Ally forces crossed the river and advanced through the marshy meadows to the railroad and highway on the north side. The French operated on the left, toward Braisne, the Americans on the right toward Fismes. As a result of the attack a footing across the river was gained on a front of perhaps four miles from opposite Fismes to the northward curve of the stream west of Bazoches. The combat lasted well along into the day of Aug. 7, although the crossing party, to judge by the French report, were not in heavy force. Two German counter-attacks were thrown back and the position maintained. For the moment it seemed as though the German Crown Prince had decided to use the Vesle merely as a rearguard position, while he fell back behind the stronger line of the Aisne half a dozen miles farther north.

German Withdrawals on Amiens Front.

The chief development of the week outside the area of the main action was the withdrawal of the German front in three localities, two of them near Amiens, and one to the north of La Bassée. The retirements so far as can now be seen were purely of local scope, and did not imply any purpose on the enemy's part to abandon the Amiens salient as a whole. They were effected on the Germans' own initiative, not under stress of an attack. Their effect was to give the enemy a front supported by more solid natural defenses, requiring fewer means for its preservation. The move was naturally in accordance rather with a defensive rather than an offensive policy. With regard to Amiens, the virtual junction point of the British and French fronts, the Allied position gained by the enemy's abandonment of strips of front that might have served as launching places for an attack against the city.

The first of these retirements took place on Aug. 2, when the Germans evacuated the small salient in the Albert area, lying north of Albert. Here the enemy fell back to the Ancre, which at this point gave him a much more defensible front. The British troops, under heavy German fire, followed up the retirement and occupied the former German trenches.

Further south in the area west of the Avre river, at Castel and Mesint-St. Georges, near Montdidier, the enemy drew back his lines on Aug. 4 to the east bank of the Avre. The French following him entered the villages of Pursues and Hargicourt on the same day. On Aug. 6 they pursued their advance, attaining the Avre river between Braches and Morisel. On Aug. 7 they effected a further advance near Mesint-St. Georges.

Allied Attack on Amiens Front.

The immediate sequel of the German local withdrawals came on Aug. 8 with a concerted Allied attack on a wide front extending from Albert to Montdidier. The attack took place at five a.m. after a few minutes' artillery preparation. The British operated on the left, the French on the right, with the Luce stream for the dividing line. A great number of tanks of heavy and light types started the assault, administering the primary blow, which was completely successful. The frontal defense works were overcome within a few hours; the German positions on and behind the Avre were presently overrun as far south as Moreuil, which is reported to have fallen into Ally hands. The attack at the time of writing was still in its early stages.

On Aug. 6 the Germans withdrew in like manner from a smaller area north of La Bassée. Some light is cast on these retrogressions by the reports from the main battle area of the presence there of German troops brought down from the north. Momentarily at least it seems likely the forces of Crown Prince Rupprecht have been reduced to a point where a cautious defense is deemed essential in the more exposed portions of his front.

On the Somme, in the region of Morlancoert, the enemy on the other hand delivered a local attack on Aug. 6 against the British, wresting from them a number of small frontal positions. Counter-attacking on the following day the British regained some of the lost ground. No other actions of importance were undertaken on the Allied side along the British front, but raiding enterprises again were frequent.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

On the mountain front the Italians on Aug. 4 in a surprise attack stormed the Austrian position at Hill 173 on the Dosso Alto height. They took prisoners 176 of the enemy. The position, taken by the Austrians on June 15, had remained in his hands since that date, and was, according to reports, strongly garrisoned by forces sheltered in caverns, which were overcome in violent fighting.

A French detachment raided the Austrian lines at Zocchi, east of Asiago, on Aug. 2 and took 125 prisoners with a quantity of material.

In Albania, according to Austrian reports, the counter-offensive of the Austrians though checked on the upper Devoli river, has made progress farther west toward Berat. The Italian bulletins on the other hand report a slackening of the Austrian attacks.

RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

American troops are officially announced as having landed at Archangel on the Russian north coast. A British force has landed at Vladivostok.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE.

War efficiency calls for a perfect balance between line and staff, but to most officers it is a hardship to remain on this side in administration work when they feel that in France lies the work for which they have been trained. The end to be sought is, obviously, the greatest efficiency of the whole organization and not the wish of the individual officer, but officers are not agreed upon the course to secure the balance that will give the best results. Few officers are in better position than Major Gen. O. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, to reach a sound opinion on this subject, as he had experience in active operations in France with the A.E.F. and then returned to become Chief of Ordnance. What his conclusion is one may understand from a cable message recently sent by him to General Pershing in which General Williams requested that whenever it becomes possible to send an Ordnance officer

abroad where he can have experience under actual war conditions the commander of the A.E.F. will send for him, returning, if necessary, another officer in his place.

SECRETARY BAKER COMMENDS DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS.

Upon his return on Aug. 8 from Kansas City, Mo., where he went to convey oral instructions to Major Gen. William S. Graves, who is to command the American troops in the coming Allied expedition to Siberia, Secretary of War Baker said he had visited Fort Leavenworth while in the West. In speaking of the Disciplinary Barracks there he said: "I have always been very much interested in the problem there, and I am especially interested in it now because with this large increase in the Army, of course the number of young men who are likely to go there for breaches of military regulations will be increased. I have long regarded Leavenworth as one of the most progressive and hopeful institutions for dealing with delinquents that there is in the world. I know no place where I think the discipline is more helpful than at Leavenworth, and the return of men to the Army through the disciplinary barracks is really just as fine a thing as I know of anywhere. I saw the disciplinary battalions training, about 500 men who were sent to Leavenworth for various infractions of military law, and they are a body of the most splendid, supple-bodied, bright-eyed young men you can find anywhere. I did not see any conscientious objectors at Leavenworth. I think most of them have gone to Fort Riley."

NAVY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

A high ranking officer of the Medical Corps of the Army in transmitting a report he had received from an officer of the Navy Medical Corps spoke in the highest terms of the latter's efficiency, and at the same time gave a most interesting side light upon the difficulties under which medical officers of both the Army and Navy are sometimes compelled to perform their duties at the front. The Navy report says: "It is requested that consideration be given for lack of information obtained in some cases for the following reasons, to wit: that most of the evacuations were made during the night, in cramped quarters, frequently under heavy barrage, at times gas attacks, when attendants and medical officers were obliged to work with gas masks and adjust same to helpless patients; that at periods of from four to five hours one man a minute was evacuated who before leaving the aid station was dressed, tagged and given hot coffee." In transmitting this report the Army medical officer writes as a personal endorsement the following: "This gives an extract from a report of sick and wounded which came in a routine way. It gives a glimpse of what our men went through, and of what the Navy contributed in blood and suffering in the fighting by which the second division saved Paris." The Navy surgeon making the report was attached to the 6th Regiment of Marines.

ARMY HEALTH REPORT, WEEK OF AUG. 2.

Health conditions of the troops in the United States for the week ending Aug. 2 show that the admission and non-effective rates continue to indicate a decline for troops as a whole compared with the conditions reported for the week of July 27, which are given on page 1904. In the divisional camps the non-effective rate for the week ending Aug. 2 was 39.3; the admission rate for disease 20.8; the death rate for all causes 3.4, and for disease only was 2.3. In the cantonments the non-effective rate was 37.3; the admission rate for disease was 19.8; the death rate for all causes 3.4, and for disease only 3.8. Among the departmental troops the figures under the above classifications were respectively 30.4, 16.0, 3.7 and 1.9.

DEL RIO CAVALRY CAMP CHANGES.

The Cavalry camp at Del Rio, Texas, will be changed from a tent camp to a semi-permanent camp with wooden barracks. The Construction Division of the Army has been instructed to erect barracks and other wooden buildings at once. They will be similar in type to those constructed in cantonments. The cost is estimated at \$76,000. The change has been made necessary by climatic conditions. It was found that, due to the severe wind storms, the tents had to be replaced frequently. Members of the 307th and 313th Cavalry, N.A., are stationed at Del Rio. Both are new regiments.

CALL FOR DRAFT REGISTRANTS.

The Provost Marshal General issued a call on Aug. 8 for 130,207 draft registrants qualified for general military service, to join the colors before the end of August. One hundred thousand white registrants from forty-three states are ordered entrained between Aug. 26 and 30. Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia are directed to furnish 30,207 negro registrants to entrain between Aug. 22 and Aug. 24. These orders bring the number of men called out in August to about 300,000, the number contemplated in the present military program.

PERSONNEL SCHOOL AT CAMP MEIGS.

On Aug. 7 the eighth school for instruction of personnel officers was started at Camp Meigs and 100 officers were ordered to report there. They will receive instructions for one week in the recent changes made in their duties. Dr. E. K. Strong, of the Committee on Classification of Personnel of the Army, will be in charge of the school. It is likely that the ninth and tenth schools will also be conducted at Camp Meigs and will be started with 100 students in each, the ninth school beginning on Aug. 14 and the tenth on Aug. 21.

INSULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RED CROSS.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, in a report referring to the development of Red Cross Chapter work in insular territory and in foreign countries all over the world and the results obtained through the second Red Cross drive, shows that the following amounts among others were subscribed: Canal Zone, \$30,000; Philippine Islands, \$20,000, and Virgin Islands, \$216, although full returns from the latter place have not been received.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The advancement of Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, July 28, 1918, from colonel, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was a deserved recognition of an officer who has rendered highly efficient services for over forty-one years. He was born in Norway, Herkimer county, New York, Dec. 21, 1856. Entered the U.S. Army as a private on Sept. 18, 1876. Later he was promoted to be sergeant, and participated in the Sioux, Bannock and Nez Perce Indian campaign, 1877-78. Was wounded in the face, right eye and right hand in an engagement with hostile Sioux Indians at Little Muddy Creek, Montana, May 7, 1877. General Brainard was awarded the Indian Campaign Badge for services in above named campaigns. In 1881 he volunteered for duty with the Lady Franklin Bay Arctic expedition under Lieut. (now Major General) A. W. Greely, and served with this expedition during the three years it remained in the Arctic regions, 1881-84. He was the only white companion of the late Lieutenant Lockwood in the exploration of the interior of Grinnell Land and the northwest coast of Greenland; on May 13, 1882, reached the then highest point north ever attained by any nation, viz.: 83° 24' 30", taking from England the honor for the farthest north which had been held by that country for nearly three centuries. The United States held the record of the farthest north for fourteen years. General Brainard was one of the seven survivors (of the original twenty-five members of the expedition) rescued by Comdr. (later Rear Admiral) W. S. Schley, U.S.N., June 22, 1884, from Ellesmere Land, in latitude about 78° 45', longitude 75° 50', all of the others except two having died from effects of starvation. Upon his return to the United States from the Arctic regions in August, 1884, he was transferred from sergeant of the 2d Cavalry to sergeant of the Signal Corps, "for special distinguished services while on duty with the expeditionary forces to establish a station north of the 81st degree of north latitude at or near Lady Franklin Bay, for the purpose of scientific observations, etc." In October, 1886, he was appointed second lieutenant 2d U. S. Cavalry "for distinguished and meritorious services with the Arctic expedition of 1881-84." Promoted first lieutenant in August, 1893; captain Subsistence Department, October, 1896; major of the Subsistence Department, U.S.A., Feb. 12, 1900; lieutenant colonel, deputy commissary general, U.S.A., Aug. 28, 1903; and colonel, assistant commissary general, June 8, 1912. He was appointed brigadier general on the retired list July 28, 1915, under a special provision of the Army Appropriation Act. His rank in the volunteers during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection was: Lieutenant colonel, Subsistence Department, U.S. Vol., May, 1898; colonel chief commissary, U.S. Vol., November, 1898; major, commissary of subsistence, U.S. Vol., May 17, 1899. He was awarded the Back Grant of the Royal Geographical Society for 1885 "in recognition of services rendered during the various explorations of the American Arctic Expedition of 1881-84." In December, 1897, he was detailed for duty on Alaska Relief Expedition for relief of the destitute miners at Dawson City. In May, 1898, he was ordered to the Philippine Islands as chief commissary of the military forces, serving on the staff of Major General Merritt, and later on that of Major General Otis. He was present at the surrender of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898, and served in Manila during the greater part of the first year of the Philippine Insurrection. General Brainard was awarded the Spanish Campaign Badge and the Philippine Campaign Badge. In his capacity as chief commissary he was responsible for the food supply for the Army in the Philippines, and in addition had supervision of the subsistence of the Spanish prisoners of war. During his two years' tour of duty in the Philippines, 1907-10, General Brainard made a host of friends in Manila and, in fact, the entire archipelago. His ever fair and courteous treatment of everyone won for him the respect and admiration of people in all walks of life, both in the civil and military branches of government and of all civilians who have had the pleasure of meeting him. He served as military attaché to the U. S. Embassy to Argentina. General Brainard has received high commendation from superiors, including General Greely and General Weston. Owing to the peculiar and unusual service rendered by him, and the fact that the injury to his eyes was incident to the service, General Brainard desired to be appointed and commissioned a brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

FAREWELL DINNER FOR GENERAL CHRISMAN.

The Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A., stationed on the Canal Zone, gave a farewell dinner at Ancon, C.Z., on July 16, to Brig. Gen. Edward R. Chrisman, N.A., formerly colonel of the regiment, whose nomination as brigadier general was confirmed by the Senate July 6. Toasts were offered by Brig. Gen. R. M. Blatchford, Governor Chester Harding and Col. George F. Landers. The band of the regiment gave a number of selections. The invited guests were: Brig. Gen. Edward R. Chrisman, Governor Chester Harding, Cols. Harry L. Hawthorne, George F. Landers, Benjamin C. Morse, Daniel L. Tate, Harold L. Jackson, Thomas B. Lamoreux, William H. Wilson, Samuel A. Kephart, William D. A. Anderson, G. Maury Crallé and Frank T. Woodbury; Lieut. Cols. Joseph C. Brady and Edwin J. Griffith; Mr. S. W. Heald; Majors James M. Churchill, Allan Rutherford, Edgar S. Miller, Arturo Carbonell, William O. H. Prosser, Ira K. Wells, Medorem Crawford, Jr., Harrison McAlpine, Jefferson R. Devenport, Louis T. Byrne, Teofilo Marxnach and Eugenio C. de Hostos; Capt. Abram I. Miller, Charles B. Oldfield, Harry B. Miller, Albert R. Morrell, Frank J. Lipstreu, Hugh T. Johnston, Omer E. Malsbury, George W. Teachout, Fred B. Rogers and Henry J. C. Humphrey; Chaplains Thomas L. Kelley and Stephen R. Wood; 1st Lieuts. Adolfo J. de Hostos, Enrique Urrutia, Jr., Serafin M. Montesinos, Manuel Font, Antonio Mayoral, Edwin C. Donald, Manuel B. Navas, Enrique M. Benitez, Vicente N. Diaz, Andres Lopez, Ramon S. Torres, Modesto E. Rodriguez, Luis F. Watlington and Ernesto F. Colon; 2d Lieuts. Luis F. Cianchini, Victor E. Domenech, Antonio A. Vasquez, Juan E. Guzman, Enrique C. Roque, Edgardo Vasquez, Jr., Virgilio N. Cordero, Mario Cordero, Timoteo Sapia, Juan L. Oliver, Guillermo G. Latimer and Rafael Pirazzi. The officers of the Porto Rico Regiment, which is stationed at Camp E. S. Otis, are: Lieut. Col. Edwin J. Griffith; Majors Teofilo Marxnach and Eugenio C. de Hostos; adjutant, 1st Lieut. Serafin M. Montesinos; Capt. Abram Miller; 1st Lieuts. Adolfo J. de Hostos, Enrique Urrutia, Jr., Manuel Font, Manuel B. Navas, Enrique M. Benitez, Vicente N. Diaz, Andres

Lopez, Ramon S. Torres, Modesto E. Rodriguez, Ernesto F. Colon; 2d Lieuts. Luis F. Cianchini, Victor E. Domenech, Antonio A. Vasquez, Juan E. Guzman, Enrique C. Roque, Edgardo Vasquez, Jr., Virgilio N. Cordero, Maria Cordero, Timoteo Sapia, Juan L. Oliver, Guillermo G. Latimer, Rafael Pirazzi. Also Major Arturo Carbonell, M.C.; Capt. Frank J. Lipstreu, Q.M.R.C.; Chaplain Thomas L. Kelley; 1st Lieuts. Antonio Mayoral, M.R.C., and Edwin C. Donald, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Luis F. Watlington, D.R.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, U.S.A., retired, died at Honolulu, H.I., Aug. 2, 1918. He was a veteran of the Civil, Spanish-American and Philippine War and was awarded the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga. He entered the military service as a second lieutenant 5th Kentucky Cavalry Sept. 20, 1862, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A., Oct. 20, 1863, graduating June 17, 1867, as second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was promoted in successive grades and was appointed brigadier general April 11, 1906, and was retired April 12 of the same year at his own request, after over forty years' service. During the war with Spain he was appointed major and A. G. of Volunteers. In 1898 he served for a time as aid to Major General Miles, commanding the Army.

Col. Henry Wygant, U.S.A., a well-known and gallant officer of the old Army, died in the home of his son, Mr. Philip McH. Wygant, 131 Highland avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., on Aug. 5 of pernicious anemia from which he had been suffering for many years and which had been brought on by service in tropical countries. Colonel Wygant was born in Almond, Allegheny county, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1850, and was appointed to the U.S.M.A. from Arkansas in 1868, being graduated in the class of 1872. He was appointed as second lieutenant in the 24th U.S. Infantry, with which regiment he served continuously through the grades of first lieutenant, captain and major. He served through the Santiago campaign, commanding his regiment, the 24th Infantry, in the assault on San Juan Hill. He was recommended for the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of San Juan Hill. Shortly after the close of the Spanish-American War he received his appointment as lieutenant colonel of the 6th U.S. Infantry, being later promoted to colonel of the 22d U.S. Infantry, which regiment he was commanding at the time of his retirement (Oct. 11, 1905) for physical disability contracted in the Service. Colonel Wygant served for many years on frontier duty at posts in Texas. He performed disinterested service in the Philippine Insurrection as well as in the Santiago campaign and also acted as Indian agent of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, being appointed to that post by President Cleveland. After his retirement from the Army, Colonel Wygant made his home for the greater part of the year in Cranford, N.J., but owing to his failing health he went to Buffalo three months ago, thinking to be benefited by the change. Colonel Wygant is survived by his widow, Hellen N. S. Wygant; Major Henry S. Wygant, U.S.A., retired; Comdr. B. B. Wygant, U.S.N., now on duty in European waters, and Philip McH. Wygant. He was buried at Arlington on Aug. 7. A correspondent writes, on hearing of Colonel Wygant's death: "He leaves a host of regretful friends in the many places where he has served and was a dutiful father, a devoted friend, a devoted husband and a conscientious soldier."

A regimental memorandum issued from the headquarters of the 3d U.S. Infantry at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, July 31, by Lieut. Col. S. W. Anding, in command, says: "The regimental commander has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Col. Hamilton A. Smith, 26th Inf., who was for so long a time an honored member of the 3d Infantry. He came to us from West Point in 1893 and was first placed in command of our Indian company (Co. I). He served with distinction through the Cuban, the Philippine Insurrection and the second Bud Dajo campaigns. On each promotion he was transferred back to the old regiment until, after attaining his majority in 1916, when there were no vacancies for field officers. Thus, for three and twenty years, he remained with the 'Old Third' respected and beloved by all who knew him. His last hours were characteristic of his whole life, as he was always considerate of his men. When the enlisted man who accompanied him at the time he was wounded suggested dragging him back to safety, he replied: 'That would be too much of a chance for you. There is no use of exposing yourself; I can wait.' And when the soldier finally insisted upon pulling him through a wheat field he kept saying, 'Those machine gunners can see you, but not me; I'm all right; look out for yourself!' And so he died, at the front and at his post of duty. He was buried in a cemetery at Orry-la-Ville, from which are visible the lights of Paris. On behalf of the regiment and all who have belonged to it during the past generation I extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and commend his example to the emulation of all who desire to live, serve and die as brave men should."

Miss Frances Dorothy Rea Burr, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Chaucey Rea Burr, and granddaughter of the late Major Gen. and Mrs. James B. Ricketts, U.S.V., died suddenly at Portland, Me., on July 27, 1918. She is survived by her parents and by two sisters, Miss Marguerite Ricketts Burr and Mrs. George Worcester Ricker, wife of Lieutenant Ricker, U.S.A., now in France as aide to General Gatchell.

Lieut. Col. John M. Craig, N.A. (major Inf. Regular Army), who was reported in the casualty list of Aug. 5 as having been killed in battle in France, was born in Iowa, Sept. 23, 1873. He entered the 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry as a sergeant May 10, 1898. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 36th Infantry, Feb. 12, 1900, after previously serving in that command as a private, sergeant and battalion sergeant major. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry, Regular Army, Feb. 2, 1901, and first lieutenant in the 12th Infantry, April 4, 1904. He received his captaincy in the 77th Infantry Sept. 27, 1914, and was transferred to the 22d Infantry Sept. 15, 1915.

Lieut. Col. Mortimer Sanderson, Army Dental Corps, died on Aug. 3, 1918, at Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., from mastoiditis. He was born in New York city in 1885. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of D.D.S. He entered the Army as a dental surgeon with the rank of lieutenant and saw service in the Philippines and also on the Mexican border. Surviving him are his widow and three chil-

dren, who reside in Deming, N.M., and his father, Mr. John R. Sanderson, of No. 132 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Major James B. Nalle, Inf., Regular Army, who was reported in the casualty list of Aug. 3 as having been killed in France, was born in Virginia, June 6, 1879. He enlisted in the Regular Army April 15, 1901, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 19th Infantry Oct. 9, 1903, and appointed a first lieutenant, 12th Infantry, July 3, 1910. Major Nalle leaves a widow.

Capt. James H. Holmes, 26th Inf., U.S.A., of Charleston, N.C., who was killed in battle in France, July 10, while fighting with the American forces, was only twenty-three years old. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holmes, who are now in Hendersonville spending the summer. Captain Holmes's wife and the baby whom he has never seen are in Hendersonville, N.C., with his parents. His widow was Miss Adella Folline, of Charleston. Captain Holmes graduated at the Citadel in the class of 1915, with the rank of senior cadet captain. "He stood well in his class and was popular with his fellow cadets," says the Sunday News and Courier of Charleston. "He earned a commission in the Regular Army. He was the first man of his class to fall in France, though it is splendidly represented overseas. Captain Holmes died while leading his men in the race of violent machine gun firing and shell fire, and has been buried on the battlefield. Captain Holmes was buried at a crossroads in a wheat field, two kilometers southeast of Missy-au-Bois. While a wide circle of friends sympathize with the family of this young officer, they congratulate him on the splendid upholding of the highest American traditions. He died carrying the fight to the enemy despite the terrible machine gun and shell fire to which he was exposed."

First Lieut. Byron H. Mehl, U.S.A., of Leavenworth, Kas., who was killed in action in France on July 21, was born and reared in Leavenworth, being a graduate of the High School there, after which he was a student at the Kansas University. He was graduated in the third officers' training class at Fort Leavenworth in July, 1917, and assigned to the 12th Regiment Field Artillery. Lieutenant Mehl crossed to France early in January, was in the battle of Vaux in June and was in the great battle near Reims when he was killed. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Mehl and one sister, Miss Florence Mehl, all of Leavenworth.

First Lieut. Thurston Elmer Wood, who was killed in action in France on July 21, was a member of the class of 1918, which was graduated from West Point August, 1917. He was assigned to the 12th Field Artillery and went to France early in January. He has been in active service at the front for the past four months and was cited in divisional orders for rushing from his dugout under heavy shell fire to rescue a severely wounded French machine gunner on April 24. Lieutenant Wood was a son of Capt. Albert Wood, U.S.N., and a grandson of the late Comdr. Horace Elmer, U.S.N.

Lieut. Herman St. John Boldt, 102d Inf., N.G., Conn., was reported in the casualty list of Aug. 3 as killed in action on July 20. Lieutenant Boldt was graduated from Princeton University in 1914 and went to New Haven, Conn., where he identified himself with the New Haven Grays. He worked his way up to lieutenant and was attached to I Company, 102d Infantry, and trained at Camp Yale, New Haven.

Former Capt. Valentine M. C. Silva, of the 21st Infantry, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army May 19, 1874, died July 14, 1918, but the correspondent who sends us the announcement omits to mention the place. He was born in New York and first entered the military service as a private in the 9th N.Y. Infantry in August, 1861. He was appointed hospital steward, U.S.A., in 1862, second and first lieutenant, 12th Infantry, U.S.A., in 1865; was transferred to the 21st Infantry in 1866, became captain in 1872, and resigned on May 19, 1874. He was post commander at Vancouver in 1871. July 1, 1906, he married Miss Nannie Duff, daughter of Major Harrison Duff.

First Lieut. Robert A. Bringham, Inf., Regular Army, reported killed in action in France, was graduated from the U.S.M.A., Aug. 1, 1917, and was assigned to the 58th Infantry. His home was in Bath, N.Y.

Lieut. Percy M. Preston, A.S.S.C., was killed in an airplane accident in France July 11.

Mrs. Edith Williams Southward, wife of George M. Southward, and mother of Mrs. Marvel, wife of Capt. Ernest R. Marvel, 62d U.S. Inf., died at Battle Mountain, Nev., on July 10. "She was a woman of beautiful character and rare charm, a loving wife, a devoted mother, and a firm friend," writes one who knew her. "Endowed with great wealth she was ever ready to relieve suffering and distress. Every movement for the betterment of the community found in her a ready helper. A native of Wales, she was keenly interested in the war and its issues, and it was her proud boast that every man of her family able to carry a gun had offered his services to the government. Her money, time and work she freely gave to the Red Cross, and in every way tried to bring cheer and comfort to the men at the front. Just three weeks before her death, radiant with happiness, she saw her lovely young daughter, Louise, become the bride of Capt. E. R. Marvel, U.S.A., of Fremont. In her own dear way she had chosen and arranged a home in Palo Alto for the bridal pair and expected in a short time to pay them a visit, but her work on earth was ended and the Father called her to rest. She leaves a devoted husband and three daughters. Mrs. Oscar Eckman, Mrs. Ernest R. Marvel and Miss Dorothy Jenkins, and many sorrowing friends."

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

The Navy Department has announced the death of Charles E. Kruger, electrician, U.S.N.R.F., in a sea-plane accident on July 30.

Cadet Sewall Willis Rodgers, of Brookline, Mass., died in the field hospital at Chanute Field, Rantoul, near Champaign, Ill., Aug. 1, as the result of an unusual accident on the field. While riding a motorcycle he was struck by an airplane piloted by Lieutenant Symmettebedt, who had as a passenger Cadet Nail, the bunkmate of Cadet Rodgers.

Corpl. Carl F. A. Christenson, of the Army Aviation School at Rockwell Field, North Island, near San Diego, Cal., was killed Aug. 1 when his airplane went into a tailspin at a height of 1,500 feet and fell into Coronado Bay. Lieut. H. F. Cotton, who was with him in the machine at the time, suffered only slight injuries.

Lieut. R. W. Evans, of Scott Aviation Field, near Belleville, Ill., suffered injuries Aug. 7 in an accident six miles from the field that resulted in his death early Aug. 8. The airplane in which he was flying with Cadet Flyer Thomas Douglas was only forty feet from the

ground when it crashed to earth. Douglas escaped without injury.

Lieut. W. L. Carson, of Call Field, was killed at Fort Sill, Okla., in a fall from an airplane Aug. 1. He flew from Wichita to Fort Sill that morning. He was unaccompanied at the time of the accident. Lieutenant Carson's home was at Hood River, Ore.

Lieut. Robinson E. Bidwell, of Red Bluff, Cal., stationed at Tulaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas, was killed Aug. 1 while making a cross country run flight near Dallas, Texas. The machine caught fire while at a height of 2,000 feet and descended in flames. Lieutenant Bidwell jumped from the machine while 500 feet from the earth and was killed by the fall.

DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

The War Department has announced the following deaths among officers up to Aug. 5, 1918:

Lieut. Col. Mortimer Sanderson.
Majors James B. Nalle, James G. Williams and John Wills.

Capt. Shelby Ledford, Walter M. Gearty, John S. Manning, Paul E. Betowski, John T. Bossi and Roscins H. Back.

First Lieuts. Garrett Cochran, Merritt Dunbar, Robert H. Turner, Elmer E. Hagler, J. Barton McCarthy, James W. Hanbery, Mac Jones, James P. Arnold, Ray P. Saffold, Thomas H. Young, Sidney L. Spiegelberg, Remsen Bishop, William E. G. Cooper, H. H. St. John Boldt, Jr., Charles A. Lewis, Harry S. George, Thurston E. Wood, Byron H. Mehl, Alfred P. Conover, Peter Haddix, William Wallrich, Arthur T. McAllister, Michael J. Trock, Warren G. Harries, Joseph J. Mason, Wiley Bissett, Charles M. Stramborg, George B. McCoy, Frank B. Sanders, Thomas R. Bradley and James A. Pigue.

Second Lieuts. Charles H. Haines, George W. Barriman, Norman D. Dubois, Frank Booma, Howard Huston, Hermann E. Bonsall, Deleth Melinger, Paul L. Clifford, Herbert D. Chamberlain, Harlin K. Larson, Andrew P. Peterson, Walter W. Craig, W. Louis Leconte, Cecil S. Huntington, Roland L. Rose, John S. Morrison, Hammon Gray, Richard W. Moody, Charles E. E. Field, Paul S. Strickland, Henry C. Winter, Eldon F. Brewster, John W. Hassell, Herbert K. Jones, Forbes Rickard, Jr., Robert O. Purdy, Jr., Leon F. Roemer, John F. Newton, James A. Cooper and Thomas Hopkins.

TRIBUTE TO COL. CLARK R. ELLIOTT.

Camp Meade, Md., Aug. 6, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I have space in your paper to pay a heartfelt tribute to the memory of Lieut. Col. Clark R. Elliott, killed in France, July, 1918. Colonel Elliott came to the 4th Infantry, at Brownsville, Texas, from duty as a major of Philippine Scouts, in the summer of 1916. He was on duty with me in command of a company and as regimental supply officer for a period of more than a year. I learned to esteem him most highly, personally and officially. Personally, he was quiet and reserved, but with a heart full of friendship and loyalty. I have never served with an officer to whom I became more deeply attached. Officially, he was one of the most efficient officers I have ever known. He possessed the rare gift of knowing how to manage men. As regimental supply officer he worked without regard to hours and with indefatigable zeal.

The border service was hard and trying. Early in 1917 we received orders to prepare an improvised cantonment on the old-Fort Brown reservation, constructed from the kitchens built in camps outside the reservation for the use of the Militia. Space was much cramped and one section of the ground so low as to be under water when the river was at its full height. It was suggested that this be filled by grading from the higher ground. Colonel Elliott, being then captain and supply officer, devoted himself to this big piece of work with his usual energy. It continued until after war with Germany was declared, and only stopped about two days before the 4th Infantry left for Gettysburg, Pa.

For two months, at Gettysburg, I was intimately associated with Colonel Elliott. I left him in August to come to Camp Meade, and, in October or November, he went to France with a replacement battalion. He wrote me twice from France. His first letter expressed much appreciation of the opportunity he was having of being in France early so as to secure the benefit of the winter training before being in battle with the Germans. His last letter was headed, "Somewhere Under France," and was written in a spirit of cheerfulness, confidence and pride in the ability of the American soldiers pitted against any enemy.

Colonel Elliott was one of the finest types of the American soldier whom I have ever known. He was my friend, and my acquaintance with him will be a pleasant memory throughout life. He was one of the most gentle, unselfish and kindhearted men that ever lived. His death was a glorious one. He gave his life cheerfully for democracy, humanity and the country which he had served so long and faithfully. His life is an inspiration to every one who knew him.

EVERARD E. HATCH, Col. Inf., U.S.A.

DINNER TO ADMIRAL BADGER.

In conformity with a custom inaugurated four years ago by the officers who served with Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., while he was in command of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Badger was the guest of his staff officers at a birthday dinner held at the University Club in Washington on Aug. 6. The dinner was not so largely attended as usual by reason of the absence of a number of officers who are now with the fleet in foreign waters. Those present were: Admiral Badger, Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted, Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, Big. Gen. A. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., and Asst. Paymr. W. R. Ryan. General Catlin is rapidly recovering from the wounds he received while serving with the Marine brigade in France. Letters were read from several of the absentees, among them being Capt. C. F. Hughes, who was the chief of staff to the guest of honor. Admiral Badger is now serving as a member of the General Board of the Navy and also as a member of the Army and Navy Joint Board.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT FEIGL.

Pvt. L. Gill, Battery F, 7th U.S. Field Art., on active service in France has sent a communication to Col. Fred Feigl, of New York city, the father of Lieut. Jefferson Feigl, U.S.A., who was the only American "killed in action" the first day of the great Hun drive, March 21

of this year. The communication, which is dated June 27, says, in part: "I beg to enclose a few lines of sympathy from the men of the 2d Section Gun Squad. These men knew and loved your son, our late Lieut. Jefferson Feigl. Every man in his battery thought the world of him. He sure was nice to the boys. His death was a shock to the battery, and we went after the Huns fiercely to avenge him and you bet they paid for it dearly. We are kept very busy at the front these days, and we are doing fine work avenging Jeff's death, because the boys say they will never forget that day, and the Huns are afraid of us—and every time the 'Doughs' go after them—they run so fast that a bullet can't catch 'em.' Thirteen men of the 2d Section of the Gun Squad in a signed communication express their grief and sorrow to Col. and Mrs. Feigl for the loss of their son, which they say was a severe loss to his regiment and to his country."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Sampson, to Mr. Spottswood D. Bowers, of Cooperstown, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Philip H. Worcester, U.S.A., announce the marriage of Mrs. Worcester's daughter, Miss Celeste Halsey Hunter, to Major William Roscoe Woodward, on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1918, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, Dr. George Clark Houghton officiating. Major Woodward was graduated from West Point in the class of 1916 and has just returned from a year's active service abroad. He has been detailed for instruction duty at Camp Jackson, S.C.

We are informed that Miss Helene V. Boni, of Piedmont, Cal., is to marry Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, U.S.N., late next October.

Miss Priscilla Ellicott, daughter of Capt. John M. Ellicott, U.S.N., and Capt. Thomas E. Watson, U.S.M.C., will be married on Sept. 18, 1918, at Santo Domingo, V.I., at the home of Miss Ellicott's sister, Mrs. Kingsbury, wife of Major Ross S. Kingsbury. Miss Ellicott has been visiting her sister for a year. Captain Ellicott is at present on duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watters West, of Richmond, Va., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Virginia West, to Lieut. Frederic William Dillingham, U.S.N. The wedding will take place on Aug. 17.

Capt. Burnett R. Olmsted, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Alene L. Crittenden, daughter of Mrs. John E. Crittenden, of Washington, D.C., were married on July 15, 1918. Mrs. Donald W. Earle was her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Crittenden and Miss Agnes Trowbridge. Capt. Frank J. Atwood, Coast Art., U.S.A., was Captain Olmsted's best man. Captain Olmsted graduated from the U.S.M.A. on April 20, 1917, and is at present stationed at Fort Washington, Md.

The Corsicana Daily Sun, Corsicana, Texas, of Aug. 3, announces the engagement of Miss Clifton Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Townsend, to Major E. L. N. Glass, 3d U.S. Cav., the marriage to take place in the early fall.

The marriage of Ensign Albert Beecher Crawford, U.S.N., and Miss Gladys Christy, eldest daughter of Capt. H. H. Christy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Christy took place on July 31, 1918, at St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, R.I. Ensign Crawford was a member of the second class of Reserves who graduated from the Naval Academy last February.

Miss Mary T. Garland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Spottswood Garland, and a niece of Rear Admiral Albert T. Gleaves, U.S.N., was married on Aug. 3, 1918, in Washington, D.C., at the house of the bride's parents, to Mr. William George Hill, son of Mrs. William E. Hill, of Washington. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. George Edwards; Misses Mary Pearre, Elizabeth Beach and Gertrude Thompson. Mr. Henderson Hill, of Boston, was best man for his brother. The couple will live in Washington. Among the guests at the wedding were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gleaves.

Lieut. George Otis Etheridge, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Sue Padgett were married at the Red Bank Baptist Church, Saluda, S.C., on July 3, 1918. The bride was attired in white crepe de Chine, with accessories to match. She carried a bride's bouquet, composed of ferns and white gladioli. She carried as her only ornament a red, white and blue ring of diamonds, rubies and sapphires, the gift of the groom, being an heirloom of the Etheridge family. The church was simply and impressively decorated with pot flowers and numbers of flags. After the ceremony a reception was given the bridal party and the family at "White Hall," the home of the Etheridge family. The bride is a graduate of Winthrop College and has been teaching at Ridge Spring for the past year. Lieutenant Etheridge, who is a son of Col. Alvin Etheridge, of Saluda, graduated at Annapolis last year. The Secretary of the Navy having commended Lieutenant Etheridge for bravery, the South Carolina legislature at its last session passed a resolution providing for the presentation of a sword to Lieutenant Etheridge for his gallantry. This sword will be presented some time later. Lieutenant Etheridge will leave within the next few days for his post in the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stover Adams announce the marriage of their daughter, Arline Clark, to Lieut. Merrill Clary Sosman, M.R.C., on June 27, 1918, at Walnut street Methodist Episcopal Church, Chillicothe, Ohio. Lieutenant Sosman is stationed at Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Campbell Mac D. Krenson, Q.M.R.C., and Miss Katherine Neal Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fox, of New York city, were married Aug. 3, 1918, at the country home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Samuel G. Redmond, in Madison, N.J.

Miss Gertrude Whiting was married at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 3, 1918, to Asst. Paymr. Walter Miller McKim, U.S.N.R.F. The bridegroom was graduated from Harvard in 1916, and is the son of Mr. John McKim. The wedding took place in St. John's Memorial Chapel.

The wedding of Miss Pearl Mae Raybould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David J. Raybould, of Detroit, Mich., and Lieut. William F. Merrill, O.R.C., took place on July 6, 1918, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Dayton, Ohio, the Rev. C. C. Rittler officiating in the absence of Rev. A. J. Cooke, the rector. The engagement was announced in June. Miss Raybould's father is a well known horseman and is very much interested in showing horses and Miss Raybould conducts a riding school in Detroit, Mich. Lieutenant Merrill is stationed with the Bureau of Aircraft Production in Detroit, and was

graduated from the second officers' Reserve training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y.

Lieut. Paul E. Truesdell, Dental Reserve Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Long, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick L. Long, of the boys' training camp at Rockland Lake, N.Y., were married there on Aug. 3, 1918. Rev. L. G. Gunn, of New York city, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Lydecker, daughter of Major Charles E. Lydecker, of the old 7th New York, and Miss Honore Leeming. David A. Ogden, a West Point cadet, acted as best man. Following the bridal breakfast at the mess hall the couple were escorted to the railroad station by the boy soldiers.

Lieut. Eli R. Pershing, Sig. Corps, N.A., and Miss Jessie M. Bechtol were married on June 22, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents, 330 Vista avenue, Portland, Ore. After a short honeymoon trip to Seattle, Tacoma, and Camp Lewis, Wash., Lieut. and Mrs. Pershing returned to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where the groom is stationed with U.S. Signal Corps troops.

The marriage of Mary Lucy McGuire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McGuire, of New York city, to Capt. Louis Connick, F.A., N.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Connick, of New York city, was solemnized on Aug. 3, 1918, in the beautiful chapel of Loyola School, New York city, which the bridegroom formerly attended. The chapel was decorated with palms and flowers. The Rev. J. Harding Fisher, S.J., officiated. The solemn ceremony of the nuptial mass followed the marriage. The bride was attired in white satin ornamented with rose point lace, which formed also the coronet of her bridal veil, and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Agnes McGuire, the bride's sister, was maid of honor; Marie Elizabeth Campbell, of Bronxville, N.Y., a little cousin of the bride, was the flower girl. Captain Connick was attended as best man by his brother, Capt. Andrew J. Connick, Jr., Inf., N.A., stationed at Camp Upton, N.Y. A small reception to relatives and a few intimate friends followed at the home of the bride's parents. After a short wedding journey Capt. and Mrs. Connick will reside at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., where Captain Connick is on active duty with the 5th Corps, Artillery Park, Field Artillery. The bride is a graduate of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Kenwood, N.Y., and has been engaged in war work with the Nurses' Auxiliary Corps, having finished her probation at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. She has also been interested in the National Women's League in its canteen work in New York city. She is a sister of Capt. Edward C. McGuire, Cav., U.S.A., who graduated from West Point in 1915, and who is now serving at General Pershing's headquarters in France, and of Cadet John Bergen McGuire, of the Flying Corps, U.S.N. Captain Connick is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1912, and of Columbia University Law School, class of 1915. At the commencement of the war he was practicing law in New York city.

The wedding of Miss Innis Marie Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Lee Richardson, of Marion, Va., to Lieut. James Frank Haekler, of the 56th Pioneer Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., took place on Thursday, July 15, 1918. The ring ceremony was performed by Rev. J. D. Platt, of Marion, Va., in the Methodist Church, South. The maids of honor were the bride's sister, Miss Thelma A. Richardson, and Miss Wynona Anderson. Miss Charlotte Hodges, of Kingston, N.C.; Miss Myra Richardson, of Emory, Va.; Miss Belle Leavill, of Pulaski, Va.; and Miss Helen Reeves, of Chatham Hill, Va., were bridesmaids. Lieut. George F. Nicholl, of Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and Lieut. R. H. Woods, of Camp Gordon, Ga., were groomsmen. Mr. Robert Haekler, of Sparta, N.C., and Mr. Carroll L. Richardson, of Marion, Va., were ushers.

Miss Daphne Coray, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. George Coray, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Lieut. Luther Ellis Morgan, of Indianapolis, Ind., were married on Aug. 3, 1918. The ceremony was performed by Capt. Will A. Deitrick, in charge of the training detachment of young officers now stationed at the University of Utah, of which Lieutenant Morgan is a member. The home of the bride's parents was gay with national colors, hand-some flags and garden flowers, making a bower where the young people stood for the solemn service. The bride wore a simple white gown with a tulle veil and carried brides' roses and sweet peas in a shower. Her only attendant was Miss Marjorie Wells, who wore a gown of rose pink organdie and carried lavender and pink sweet peas. The bride and groom left for a brief honeymoon in the mountains near Salt Lake, and will shortly be at home to their friends in Salt Lake City.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. George A. Wildrick and two children are at Siasconset, Nantucket Island, Mass., until Oct. 1.

A son was born to Lieut. Frank H. Kelley, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Kelley at Washington, D.C., July 31, 1918.

A son, William Welch Bagby, was born to Lieut. Lew W. Bagby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bagby at Annapolis, Md., on July 22, 1918.

Mrs. Richard M. Levy and small son will make their home in Plainview, Texas, during the absence of Captain Levy, U.S.A., abroad.

Capt. Edward D. Ellis has been ordered to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth. Mrs. Ellis and Miss Dorothy Ellis have joined him there.

A son, Henry Sanford Brinkerhoff, was born to Major H. S. Brinkerhoff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brinkerhoff at Philadelphia, Pa., on July 17, 1918.

Mrs. Allen M. Smith will be at 658 Macon street, Brooklyn, N.Y., during the absence of her husband, Colonel Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in France.

The address of Mrs. Hand, whose husband, Lieut. Col. Russel C. Hand, was recently killed in action in France, is 1318 South Newton street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Major and Mrs. G. E. A. Reinburg, N.A., have been the guests of Major Reinburg's mother, Mrs. A. V. Reinburg, at 1453 Chapin street, Washington, D.C., for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Hoge, wife of Lieut. Philip Hoge, U.S.R., is spending some time with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, at their place at Wardour, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Walter C. Gullion, wife of Captain Gullion, adjutant of the 20th U.S. Infantry, is occupying quarters in the Artillery garrison at Fort Riley while Captain Gullion is at Camp Funston.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John C. Pegram, N.A., are living at the Dupont, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Pegram has just returned from Baltimore, where she was operated upon at the Women's Hospital several weeks ago.

1898. He entered the Air Service on Nov. 3, 1917, being transferred from the Ordnance Department and received his commission in the Aviation Section, on March 21, 1918. This field is used as a safety landing field and as an auxiliary field for Dorr and Carlstrom Fields, near Arcadia, Fla.

Aviation Casualties.

Seven deaths in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country occurred during the week ending July 27, and one each at Gerstner, Park and Rockwell Fields.

Six New Hospitals at Vancouver Barracks.

Six additional hospital buildings will be erected at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., at an estimated cost of \$74,000. Of these three will be contagious wards. The work will be done at once under the supervision of the Construction Division of the Army.

Additional Signal Corps Companies.

The following additional service companies of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., are established: Thirty-third, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th, which are placed on detached service; the 46th on duty at Burlington, Vt., and the 47th on duty at the machine gun training center, Camp Hancock, Ga.

Four Courts-Martial at Camp Dix.

A very satisfactory showing is made in the statistics of courts-martial at Camp Dix during the month of July. Out of the large number of troops at this camp, 36,372, only eighteen cases were tried. In seventeen of these convictions followed. The offenses ranged from unauthorized absences to desertion and offenses against superiors. The most severe punishment inflicted was that of confinement for life in the case of a deserter.

Athletic Material for the Army.

Twenty-one thousand baseballs, 7,000 baseball bats, 3,000 rugby footballs and 17,500 sets of boxing gloves, among a vast amount of other athletic material, sufficient to supply 125 regiments of the Army, have been purchased by the Commission on Training Camp Activities with the appropriation of \$250,000 made for that purpose, according to an announcement of the War Department on Aug. 3.

Production of Toluol.

Ralph Elsmann, general manager of the Kings County Lighting Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., said on Aug. 3 that a contract had been made with the United States Government for the manufacture of gas to be put through a process by which toluol, from which the high explosive TNT is made, will be produced. The contract, Mr. Elsmann said, was made on a net cost basis, there being no profit for the company. The plant, work on which has been started and which is to be erected at a cost of \$200,000, is to be operated by the gas company under the supervision of an officer of the Ordnance Department of the Army. The exact amount of toluol to be produced or when its production will commence cannot be stated at this time.

Training Detachment at University of Kentucky.

The training detachment of the National Army on duty at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., who have been there since April, 1918, have issued a handsome little booklet descriptive of the men who have been under training, telling of their arrival at camp, strange to and entirely unacquainted with military life and its duties, as they were, and of the progress they have made since that time. Their transformation into very real soldiers has been remarkable. The technical phase of the training of the soldier-mechanic has without doubt been one of the most inspiring tasks the War Department has undertaken. The results obtained at the University of Kentucky have been most satisfactory. The booklet is well illustrated, showing the men engaged in various activities.

Save \$22,000 by Fringeless Mufflers.

The Clothing and Equipment Division of the Q.M. Corps intends to save approximately \$22,000 by leaving off the fringe on wooden mufflers for the use of motor truck and motorcycle drivers. Contracts have been modified to this effect on approximately 290,000 mufflers with a saving of about eleven cents on each muffler. The elimination of the fringe does not affect the efficiency of the muffler.

Pay Clerk J. T. Godfrey Retired.

Mr. John T. Godfrey, on duty at West Point, N.Y., as order and purchasing clerk, Q.M. office, U.S.M.A., has been retired on his own application, to take effect July 31, 1918. He is placed on the retired list of the Army with the pay of a retired pay clerk, after having served fifty years in the military and civil service of the United States.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

In addition to the many buildings at the cantonment at Camp Upton, N.Y., for the housing of troops, tents to accommodate a further addition of 15,000 men will be erected.

Six Engineer regiments preparing at Camp Forrest, Ga., are numbered, respectively, 200th, 210th, 211th, 213th and 214th. A number of officers have already been ordered to them from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., as shown by special orders from the War Department which appear under our Army heading in this issue.

Major Henry F. Quackenbush, formerly of the 12th N.Y.N.G., who has been on duty at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and has been unassigned since the old regiment was broken up, has now been assigned to the 53d Pioneer Regiment, formerly the old 47th N.Y.

Pvt. Lawrence Scott, 1st Pioneer Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, has been sentenced to ten years at hard labor by a G.C.M., after being found guilty of desertion and larceny. Scott was dishonorably discharged from the Service at the end of his term of imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth. Scott left his company on June 1, taking with him clothing and jewelry valued at \$40 belonging to tentmates.

The 56th Field Artillery Brigade, 31st Division, Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden, is now at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., having recently moved from Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Recent changes among officers of the 88th Division before it left Fort Dodge, Iowa, include the following: Lieut. Col. William J. O'Loughlin, Inf., N.A., as division machine gun officer. Second Lieut. Norman W. Alley, S.R.C., to duty with the Photographic Unit. Major George N. Northrop, N.A., was on Aug. 2 detailed as acting division intelligence officer.

Lieut. Morton Knox, of Red Wood City, Cal., was perhaps fatally injured in the fall of his airplane while fly-

ing six miles south of Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. His companion in the machine escaped with minor injuries.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1924-1927.

ARMY UNIFICATION.

G.O. 75, AUG. 7, 1918, WAR DEPT.

This order, relating to the unification of the Army under the general title of the United States Army, will be found on page 1912.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 177, JULY 30, 1918, WAR DEPT.

VARIOUS FORCES—QUARTERMASTERS.

Major H. D. Rawson, Q.M.C., N.A., to Lakehurst, N.J., Gas Defense Training School, for duty as constructing officer.

Capt. E. F. Curtis, Q.M.C., N.A., to captain, S.R.C., March 20, 1918.

First Lieut. M. Sherritt, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. E. Blanchard to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby, with Base Hospital No. 59; Capt. G. C. Emery to Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Lieut. J. L. Paywall to San Francisco, Cal., and take first available transport to Philippines; 1st Lieut. R. W. Harrell to New Haven, Conn., with General Hospital No. 16.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. H. C. Benoit, D.R.C., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty.

SANITARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. J. T. Child, San. C., N.A., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty.

Second Lieut. A. Breth, San. C., N.A., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Second Lieutenants of Ord. R.C. to duty as follows: W. C. Blackham to Cincinnati, Ohio; O. A. McMullen take station at Stillwater, Minn., for duty at Twin City Forge and Foundry Co.; L. J. Bond to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens.

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Capt. D. B. Lawrence, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

TANK OFFICERS.

Appointments of officers in Tank Corps, N.A., July 30, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. H. H. DeClerque, J. A. Gilruth, E. J. Gruber, W. E. Hansen, L. B. Patrick, J. B. Robertson, D. F. Seeright, J. B. Shreve and M. C. Wiley. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. B. W. Beers, E. F. Ash, J. S. Harmon, D. L. McBeth, L. Murphy and W. A. Wentz.

S.O. 178, JULY 31, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. W. A. Mann, U.S.A., from active service on July 31, 1918, is announced.

Leave six months to Capt. F. Libby, Av. Sec., S.C., on account of sickness.

First Sergt. F. G. Thommen, Troop M, 4th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and to home.

Asst. Band Leader T. G. Hammond, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home.

Officers assigned to 50th Artillery, C.A.C., and will join that regiment at Camp Eustis, Va.: Capt. W. J. Hiller, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Wilkinson, C.A., N.A.

Leave two months on account of sickness to 2d Lieut. T. H. Moeller, 9th Inf.

First Sergt. C. Art. Co. D, 24th Inf., placed on retired list at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and to home.

Second Lieut. I. Schechter, 39th Inf., to join organization for duty.

Second Lieut. H. C. Barbour, 41st Inf., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

Officers to supply depot, Newport News, Va., for duty: Major E. Gunner, Q.M.C.; Major M. P. Schillerstrom, N.A.; Capt. G. M. Alden and M. B. Ginn, Q.M.R.C.; W. A. Cryderman, 1st Lieut. R. Cavanaugh, W. I. Mirkil, E. F. Currier, H. W. Bryan, M. J. Sannbeck and F. Lee, 2d Lieuts. G. H. Morris, Jr., and C. A. Levy, all Q.M.C., N.A.

VARIOUS FORCES—ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

Second Lieut. E. T. Boylan, A.G.D., N.A., to first lieutenant, A.G.D., N.A., from July 24, 1918.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Appointment of officers in J.A.G.D., N.A., July 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. J. B. King, Inf., N.A., and S.C. Malo. Ord. R.C. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. M. H. Leuchheimer, C.A.R.C.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Second Lieut. H. H. Lins, Q.M.C., N.A., to first lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., July 24, 1918. He will report to the commanding officer, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment to duty as commanding officer, Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 893, that place.

Second Lieut. R. A. Zimer, Q.M.C., N.A., to first lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., July 23, 1918, and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with Bakery Co. No. 892.

Second Lieuts. J. E. Lively and J. L. Brals, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Col. A. W. Morse, M.C., N.A., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major D. A. Kraker to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, with Base Hospital No. 78; Major W. G. Somerville to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Base Hospital No. 64; Capt. J. J. Madigan to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., with Base Hospital No. 58; Capt. T. S. West to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene; Capt. J. McEl Dean to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Capt. J. B. Wintersteen to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 57; 1st Lieut. B. W. Botbyl to Baltimore, Md., Camp Holabird; 1st Lieut. J. C. Irwin to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, with Base Hospital No. 102; 1st Lieut. G. Dahms to Houston, Texas, Camp Logan, with Base Hospital No. 86; 1st Lieut. T. B. Keyser to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, with Base Hospital No. 56.

Appointment of officers in M.C., N.A., with rank in 1918 as indicated: To be captains—First Lieuts. D. H. Harris, June 10; W. W. Holmes, June 7. They are assigned to 38th Division for duty.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Appointment of officers in D.R.C., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be captains—First Lieuts. LeR. Holland, H. F. Anderson, A. E. Bernstein, H. R. Boyd, M. W. Dexter and D. B. Morris, July 8; L. Evans, July 15.

VETERINARY CORPS.

Appointment of officers in V.C., N.A., from July 2, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. O. E. McKim and P. Silvester, V.R.C. They are assigned to 42d Division for duty.

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. R. G. Plotser, San. C., N.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with Base Hospital No. 55.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Capt. O. Bundy, E.R.C., to duty as constructing Q.M. and disbursing officer at Gas Plant No. 3, Petrolia, Texas.

Capt. W. D. Reed, E.R.C., is relieved from assignment to 40th Division.

Second Lieut. R. W. Platten, Engrs., N.A., to New York, N.Y., for duty.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Major B. F. Welton, O.D., N.A., to major, N.A., from Jan. 15, 1918.

Second Lieut. R. S. Boardman, Ord. R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Capt. F. B. La Crosse, S.R.C., to major, S.R.C., from July 31, 1918.

Capt. J. E. Scott, S.R.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 211th Field Signal Battalion.

Capt. E. R. Gathrie, S.R.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 211th Field Signal Battalion.

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Lee Hall, Va., Army Balloon School, for duty: First Lieut. F. R. Wickard; 2d Lieuts. J. B. McGurk and C. T. Wardwell.

Officers attached to the air service (aeronautics), N.A., and to Kelly Field, Texas, for duty: First Lieut. E. F. Gillespie, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. T. Ellenberger, Inf. R.C.

First Lieut. W. C. Hogan, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, for duty.

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. G. W. Coulter, Cav., N.A., is relieved from assignment to 301st Cav.

Second Lieut. J. M. Edmon, C.R.C., is assigned to duty with 301st Cav.

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Appointment of officers to F.A., N.A., from July 24, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. P. Halstead; R. E. Coulson and B. H. Dibblee.

Appointment of officers in F.A., N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. N. K. Carnes and H. O'Connor.

Lieut. Col. C. S. Blakely, F.A., N.A. (captain, F.A.), to grade of colonel, F.A., N.A., from June 26, 1918.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Stopford, F.A.N.A., to grade of colonel, N.A., from May 18, 1918.

First Lieut. C. C. Frost, F.A.R.C., to Field Artillery replacement depot, Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty.

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Col. T. Ridgway, C.A.C., to Fort Williams, Me., and command Coast Defenses of Portland.

Capt. C. K. Smullen, C.A.C., to join proper organization for duty.

First Lieut. C. N. Hanks, C.A.N.A., from assignment to 47th Artillery (C.A.C.), and assigned to 4th Trench Mortar Batin.

Second Lieut. B. R. Bonner, C.A.R.C., relieved from assignment to 69th Artillery (C.A.C.).

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Appointment of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 25, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. N. Caviness and J. S. Stephenson, I.R.C.

First Lieut. H. R. St. Cyr, I.R.C., to Oswego, N.Y., for duty.

Appointment of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. D. Newsum, H. O. Bright, E. M. Guild, P. K. Roth, S. M. Bijur and C. McD. Brown, I.R.C.

Second Lieut. M. A. Scanlon, I.R.C., to Boston, Mass., for duty with Wentworth Institute training detachment.

Capt. J. E. Felsted, Inf., N.G., to captain, Ord. R.C., Aug. 5, 1917.

First Lieut. C. H. McGree, I.R.C., to captain, Inf., N.A., July 24, 1918, and to Camp Sheridan, Ala., for duty.

Appointment of officers in Inf., N.A., July 25, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. W. P. Hemenway, C. H. Martin, G. C. Phipps and R. B. Kenyon. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. D. C. Thompson and W. G. Knoebel.

Capt. R. E. Carville, I.R.C., to major, Infantry, N.A., July 24, 1918.

Second Lieut. F. Lockhart, I.R.C., is attached to the air service (aeronautics), N.A., Camp Dick, Texas, for duty.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Second Lieut. C. Hagland, N.G.U.S., to first lieutenant, F.A., N.A., July 27, 1918, and to 34th Division for duty.

G.O. 15, JULY 25, 1918, CENTRAL DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Abraham U. Loeb, I.G.D., having reported, is announced as department inspector, with station in Chicago, Ill., relieving Lieut. Col. G. E. Goodrich, I.G.D.

G.O. 11, July 31, 1918, Western Dept.—Col. Charles G. Woodward, U.S.A., having reported, is announced as department inspector, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. R. E. WOOD, ACING Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Pearson, Q.M.C., to West Point, Ky., as camp Q.M. (July 29, War D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave two months on account of sickness to Lieut. Col. C. L. Cole, M.C. (July 26, War D.).

Major C. M. O'Connor, Jr., M.C., from present duties with 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla., and will report in person to the commanding general, Fort Sill, for duty. (July 27, War D.).

Major O. H. Stanley, M.C., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty. (July 29, War D.).

Col. E. E. Schreiner, M.C., to Washington for duty. (July 30, War D.).

DENTAL CORPS.

Appointment of following as first lieutenants in Dental Corps, Reg. arm, with date of rank as specified in 1918:

Capt. C. J. Denholm, D.R.C., and Lieut. H. Holmes, D.R.C., May 7; E. H. Nickliss and H. Jensen, May 8; E. W. Blurock and Lieut. D. S. Lockwood, D.R.C., May 9; Lieut. T. W. Deyton, D.C., N.A., and 1st Lieut. J. B. Mann, D.C., N.G., May 10; Lieut. A. S. Hills, D.R.C., and G. M. Babbitt, D.R.C., May 11; Lieut. J. W. Fowler, D.R.C., and F. S. Adams, May 12; Pvt. A. T. McGuinness, Med. Dep., May 13; C. H. West, May 14; E. M. Kennedy, May 15; Capt. M. W. Caterlin, D.R.C., May 16; Lieut. T. M. Page, D.R.C., May 17; Capt. C. P. Jackson, D.R.C., May 18; Lieut. C. B. Parkinson, D.R.C., May 19; 1st Lieut. H. E. Guthrie, D.C., N.G., May 20; Capt. J. H. Keith, D.R.C., May 21. (July 26, War D.).

Officers of D.C. to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty: First Lieuts. A. F. Roberts and C. E. Rafford. (July 29, War D.).

Officers of D.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty: First Lieuts. O. J. Christiansen, B. S. Purviance and J. R. Wilken. (July 29, War D.).

Officers of D.C. to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, for duty: First Lieuts. J. R. Conner and N. M. Mackenzie. (July 29, War D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. E. E. Brown (appointed July 26, 1918, from supply sergeant, Troop C, 7th Cav.), now at camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, will report to 5th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 26, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. A. Bible (appointed July 27, 1918, from first sergeant, Co. I, 37th Inf.), now at Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Camp MacArthur, Texas, 64th Infantry, for duty. (July 27, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. W. H. Wenner (appointed July 27, 1918, from regimental supply sergeant, 1st Cav.), now at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 54th Infantry, for duty. (July 27, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. I. E. Deardorff to second lieutenant, Ord. R.C., July 29, 1918, and to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for duty. (July 29, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. G. E. Burrucker (appointed July 29, 1918, from first sergeant, 9th F.A.), Fort Sill, Okla., will report at School of Field Artillery, that post, for duty. (July 29, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. A. Hagan (appointed July 29, 1918, from first sergeant, C.C.), Fort McKinley, Me., to Coast Defenses of Portland for duty. (July 29, War D.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Gregg, S.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (July 26, War D.).

The resignation of Temp. Lieut. Col. H. B. Joy, S.C., of his

commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 27, War D.)
 Master Signal Electrician, B. P. Hill, 27th Service Co., S.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Seattle, Wash., and repair to his home. (July 30, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

MAJOR GEN. W. L. KENLY, N.A., DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

Lieut. Col. P. L. Spalding, Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), to second lieutenant air service (production), N.A., with rank from July 19, 1918. (July 20, War D.)
 Capt. E. K. Jones (second lieutenant of Cav.), Av. Sec., S.C., is honorably discharged as captain, S.C. only. (July 26, War D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH—Regimental Sergt. Major C. B. Rowe 4th Cav. to second lieutenant air service (production), N.A., July 29, 1918, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

8TH—Sergt. P. W. Mueller, Troop I, 8th Cav., to second lieutenant air service (production), N.A., July 27, 1918, and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

17TH—The change in the name of Capt. F. H. Bouche, 17th Cav., U.S.A., that of P. H. Boucher by decree of the district court of El Paso county, state of Texas, is announced to the Army. (July 29, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D—Second Lieut. C. C. Caswell, 3d F.A., is attached to the air service (aeronautics), Camp Dick, Texas, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

6TH—Capt. W. O. Butler, 6th F.A., to Army Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

79TH—Second Lieut. C. W. White, 79th F.A., to Army Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers to Lee Hall, Va., Army Balloon School, for duty: First Lieuts. R. O. Gillies, R. H. Mosher and F. E. Cross, 2d Lieuts. R. Relf, R. E. Werner and C. Wolff, 3d, F.A. (July 27, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. M. COE, C.C.A.

Capt. L. V. Jeffers, C.A.C., assigned to 48th Artillery, C.A.C., and will join the latter regiment at Camp Eustis, Va. (July 26, War D.)

Officers relieved from assignment to 67th Artillery, C.A.C.: Capt. C. S. Evans, C.A.C.; E. J. Schwartz, C.A., N.G.; W. T. Scott, C.A.C. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. J. T. De Camp, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., training camp, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. W. C. Swain, C.A.C., is assigned to 50th Artillery (C.A.C.) and will join at Camp Eustis, Va. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. J. S. Beck, C.A.C., is assigned to 78d Art. (C.A.C.). (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. M. S. Carleton, 59th Art., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

First Sergt. C. Strauss, 23d Co., C.A.C., to second lieutenant in U.S. Guards, June 10, 1918. (July 30, War D.)

INFANTRY.

10TH—First Sergt. J. F. Foster, 10th Inf., to second lieutenant, air service (production), N.A., and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

14TH—Sergt. M. J. Cronin, Hqs. Co., 14th Inf., to second lieutenant, air service (production), N.A., from July 27, 1918, and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

43D—First Sergt. C. Russell, 43d Inf., to second lieutenant, air service (production), N.A., July 27, 1918, and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

48TH—First Lieut. J. P. Redwood, 48th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (July 27, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major F. S. Hutton, Inf. Reg. Army, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is retired. (July 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. Brooke, Inf., to Camp Gordon, Ga., with 167th Depot Brigade. (July 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. I. Rees, Inf., U.S.A., to colonel, N.A., July 27, 1918. He will remain on duty with the General Staff. (July 30, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. G. Dany, P.S., retired, to recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (July 30, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major C. H. Cabanias, retired, from duty with Militia, South Carolina, to home and from active duty. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. F. B. Davis, retired, is placed on active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., War Prison Barracks, for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Col. W. Lassiter, retired, to his home and from active duty. (July 30, War D.)

Major R. R. Steedman, retired, is placed on active duty at Hoboken, N.J., for court-martial duty. (July 30, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of colonel on the retired list of the Army, July 9, 1918, of Major G. L. Converse, retired, is announced. (July 30, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the retired list of the Army, July 9, 1918, of Major C. N. Barney, retired, is announced. (July 30, War D.)

Col. H. L. Harris, retired, is relieved from duty in command of Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, Fort Hancock, N.J., and to home and from active duty. (July 30, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., for duty: First Lieuts. A. E. Moody, C.A.C.; C. C. Stalter, C.A.C.; G. W. Traer, Jr., R.C.; 2d Lieuts. J. J. Doles, R.C.; R. C. Mayo, Jr., R.C.; O. L. Reeve, R.C.; L. G. Ross, R.C.; A. L. Newman, N.G.; W. E. Sale, N.G. (July 27, War D.)

Officers now sick at Fort Bayard, N.M., are relieved from assignment to their organizations: Second Lieuts. R. H. Berry, 154th Inf., and V. Gore, 140th F.A. (July 29, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Appointments of N.G. officers in M.C., N.A., date of rank as follows: To be captains—First Lieuts. R. E. Cruzen, Dec. 5, 1917; L. B. Greene, July 15, 1918; F. J. Swift and A. B. Stuart, June 20, 1918; C. E. Bosley, Nov. 16, 1917; F. W. S. Raiter, Jan. 15, 1918; K. Jaenicke and J. C. Christiansen, Oct. 6, 1917; N. G. Mortensen, July 15, 1918; P. H. Roost, Nov. 14, 1917; O. I. Schiberg, Oct. 6, 1917; P. H. Schroeder, Dec. 30, 1917. They are assigned to 34th Division for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Major W. H. Harie, Q.M.C., N.G., to Fort Lawton, Wash., construction division, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.C., N.G., to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, for duty with 160th Depot Brigade: Capt. D. M. Stewart and 1st Lieut. H. T. Biber, (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. W. R. Gilchrist, N.G.U.S., to captain, Infantry, N.A., with rank from July 23, 1918, and to 34th Division for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. W. Haynes, C.A., N.G.U.S., to second lieutenant, Engineers, N.A., from Oct. 15, 1917, and to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty with 21st Engineers. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. J. H. Frederick, Dental Corps, N.G., Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md., to duty with Base Hospital No. 63. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. J. W. Young, C.A., N.G.U.S., is accepted. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. H. P. Halstead, Inf., N.G., to captain, Q.M. Corps, N.A., from Aug. 5, 1917, and to Camp Hancock, Ga., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

The resignation of Col. A. J. Miller, 152d Inf., N.G.U.S., is accepted. (July 30, War D.)

Major W. G. Devereux, N.G.U.S., to lieutenant colonel, F.A., N.A., July 24, 1918. He is assigned to 40th Division for duty. (July 30, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. H. W. Smith, A.G.D., N.A., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. E. W. Smith, A.G.D., N.A., to captain, A.G.D., N.A., from July 23, 1918. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. V. Sylvester, A.G.D., N.A., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty as assistant personnel adjutant. (July 29, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. W. H. Martin, J.A.G.D., N.A., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty. (July 30, War D.)

Capt. H. Colket, J.A.G.D., N.A., to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, for duty. (July 30, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major L. Lewis to Chief of Staff; Major H. D. Bargelt to Camp Cody, N.M.; Capt. J. P. Kelly to St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. H. Wilcox to Atlanta, Ga., Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305. (July 27, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: S. Dillingham to Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 323 for duty as C.O., wagon company; H. C. Hunter to Tobyhanna, Pa., as camp Q.M.; Tank Corps camp; S. W. Gahuly to Mechanical Repair Shop No. 305, Atlanta, Ga. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty: Second Lieuts. P. J. Frank and D. K. Packard. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. W. H. Emory, Q.M.C., N.A., to first lieutenant, Inf., N.A., from Feb. 23, 1918, and to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with 321st Infantry. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Frew, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Meigs, Washington, in command of Motor Truck Co. No. 514. (July 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. Milton, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., for duty with Motor Truck Co. No. 514. (July 29, War D.)

Officers to report in person to depot Q.M., New York, N.Y., for duty as his assistants: First Lieut. H. L. Ruland, 2d Lieut. L. C. Todd and R. E. Hull, all Q.M.C., N.A. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to New York, N.Y., to port supply officers, Q.M.C., for duty: First Lieuts. H. A. Beckman and E. L. Fletcher; 2d Lieut. J. E. Snider. (July 30, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. E. B. Frick, M.C., N.A., upon arrival of Lieut. Col. W. H. Winterberg, M.C., N.A., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. H. Winterberg, M.C., N.A., to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for duty as C.O. (July 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. H. Winterberg, M.C., N.A., from present duties to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for duty as C.O. of the base hospital. (July 30, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Lieut. J. A. Tinsman, San. Corps, N.A., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, with one of the water supply companies of the 26th Engrs. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Brewster, San. Corps, N.A., to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. G. J. Shull, San. Corps, N.A., to captain from July 22, 1918. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens, for duty with Base Hospital No. 78: Second Lieuts. L. P. Hyatt and H. J. Sailer. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers in San. Corps, N.A., with rank from July 22, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. R. W. Fryer, S. G. Winter and C. E. Yeager. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. A. W. Churman, San. Co., N.A., to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Lodge, for duty with Base Hospital No. 88. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. C. G. Hyde, San. Co., N.A., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. H. W. Orcutt, San. Co., N.A., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major R. J. Foster, V.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

ENGINEERS.

Appointments of officers of E.R.C. and N.A. in Engineers, N.A., with rank from July 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. Arthur B. Lord and W. M. Wilson. To be captains—First Lieut. H. A. Houston. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. M. Robinson, Jr., and C. W. Scott. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers in the Engrs., N.A., date of rank as indicated: To be first lieutenant—First Lieut. J. H. Oather, Oct. 25, 1917. To be second lieutenant—Second Lieut. O. H. Gardner, June 1, 1915. They will proceed to Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. Remick, Engrs., N.A., to 401st Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Officers from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to duty with Engineer troops, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for assignment to duty: Capt. H. W. Lamb and H. Larsen, E.N.A.; Capt. F. E. Baker, O. W. Harrah and A. L. Good, 1st Lieut. M. E. Thompson, F. O. Rose and A. M. Major, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. D. R. Richardson, A.G.D.; 1st Lieut. E. B. Houseman, E.N.A.; 1st Lieut. J. Doman and H. J. Dean, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. L. B. Bass, Jr., and 2d Lieut. J. D. Reif, F. M. Petty and B. S. Derr, E.N.A. (July 29, War D.)

Second Lieuts. E. S. Wilson and J. A. Wilson, Engrs., N.A., to the 603d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to duty. (July 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. J. Zoller, Engrs., N.A., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to 603d Engineers. (July 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. L. Ferry, Engrs., N.A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS TO ENGINEERS.

Officers of E.N.A. and of E.R.C. from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and assigned to the 214th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty: Capt. P. M. House, LeR. Haskell, 1st Lieut. E. R. Ball, M. Hofstadter, H. R. Lebkicher, 2d Lieut. E. B. Snyder, C. B. Grigg, A. E. Robson, A. J. Morrison, L. E. Reeve, R. R. Irvine, T. J. J. Fox, W. J. Shea, S. Roebbing, W. F. Yager. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. and E.N.A. from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and assigned to the 213th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty: Capt. C. E. Perry, F. H. Boyer, 1st Lieut. D. J. McConnell, H. S. Battie, C. A. Maurer, 2d Lieut. E. F. Ball, D. A. Hannaman, F. D. Reeves, J. E. Stewart, F. Rustenberg, S. M. Haag, R. F. Stockdale, W. H. Shugart, O. M. Tupper, Jr. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. and E.N.A. from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and assigned to the 212th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty: Capt. J. L. Berry, W. T. Huber, L. G. Metcalf, 1st Lieut. W. H. Dunlap, F. F. Barber, R. G. Flaughner, 2d Lieut. T. R. Haslam, J. G. Walsh, H. Dunbar, O. L. Rankin, C. H. Schwartz, B. H. Smith, E. A. Jones, J. P. Parker, G. F. Vivian. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. and E.N.A. from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and assigned to the 211th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty: Major R. O'Leary, Capt. J. F. Durney, B. H. Eaton, 1st Lieut. A. W. Roberts, C. J. Johnson, 2d Lieut. C. B. Greenleaf, H. D. Rosenkrans, A. T. Schueneman, A. P. Muir, W. E. Reynolds, D. R. Sheldon, L. H. Hagaman, W. H. Stang, L. E. Wooten, O. C. Newhall. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. and E.N.A. from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and assigned to the 210th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty with regiment: Major W. B. Hayes, Capt. J. W. X. Browne, E. R. St. John, 1st Lieut. R. P. Whelock, 2d Lieut. H. W. Shaw, J. H. Jeans, T. C. Smith, H. Schollenberger, H. A. Swift, H. V. Stout, C. A. Anderson, J. J. Jackson, R. H. Gilliland, C. A. Nelson. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. and E.N.A. from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and assigned to the 209th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty: Major O. V. P. Stout, Capt. A. C. Horton, Jr., G. W. Null, 1st Lieut. E. A. Luney, A. S. Reynolds, C. W. Haupt, 2d Lieut. L. P. Collins, R. W. Leible, J. B. Hunley, M. R. Norcor, F. E. Kirkpatrick, R. M. Schade, W. H. Traeger, W. O. Wilbourn, C. H. Kallander. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Engrs., N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. A. E. Crane, E.R.C.; F. A. McCro (temporary), C.E.; A. S. Wilson, G. D. Clarke and J. H. Marsching, E.R.C. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. A. Galvin, C. S. Allen, J. J. Griffiths, H. R. Dumont,

R. R. Leveland, K. J. Ralph, F. J. Hanly, W. O. Durbin, J. W. Scott, J. O. Kilian, W. H. Herrick, W. H. Hilt and F. L. Thompson, E.R.C. (July 30, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. T. S. Byrne, Ord., N.A., take station at Toledo, Ohio, for duty Nitrate Plant No. 3. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. H. C. McClure, Ord., N.A., from duty at Washington, D.C., for duty as construction engineer at the United States Nitrate Plant No. 3. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. V. G. DeCamp, Ord., N.A., Camp Hancock, Ga., for duty assistant to a company commander with the 4th Provisional Ordnance Depot Battalion. (July 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. D. Bigelow, O.D., N.A., to Houston, Texas, Camp Logan, for duty. (July 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. C. Heckman, O.D., N.A., to colonel, O.D., N.A., July 29, 1918. (July 30, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

Appointment of enlisted men as second lieutenants, air service (production), N.A., from July 26, 1918, is announced: Regimental Sergt. Major W. Adams, Hqs. Co., 35th Inf.; 1st Sergt. J. J. Barrett, 14th Inf.; Sergt. C. A. Bechler, 4th F.A.; Q.M. Sergt. G. C. Bowling, Q.M.C.; Sergt. R. A. Brown, 35th Inf.; Sergt. 1st Class A. A. Buechter, 84th Aero Squadron; 1st Sergt. F. Clark, Battery E, 82d F.A.; Regimental Supply Sergt. W. E. Closs, 82d F.A.; Sergt. E. W. Davenport, 35th Inf.; S. R. Decker, 82d F.A.; M. L. Dunn, 165th Depot Brigade; E. Fallis, Motor Truck Co. No. 403; 1st Sergt. H. Frederick, 4th Cav.; Pvt. W. M. Gay, Av. Sec., S.C.; Sergt. F. Goodbody, 16th Cav.; Supply Sergt. T. Greas, 35th Inf.; Sergt. J. J. Haggerty, Jr., 11th Cav.; C. Hakala, 35th Inf.; J. B. Hosea, 14th Inf.; Supply Sergt. C. K. Hutchinson, 3d Engrs.; Sergt. G. B. Johnson, 14th Inf.; 1st Sergt. R. F. Joyce, 12th Cav.; Sergt. C. F. McAuley, 14th Inf.; A. E. McClure, 45th Inf.; G. W. Miller, 4th Cav.; Sergt. 1st Class W. M. Ambler, Hqs. Co., No. 39; Sergt. J. Mortenson, 32d Inf.; W. Nelson, 35th Inf.; Sergt. 1st Class J. D. Nolan, Q.M.C.; Sergt. P. North, 35th Inf.; J. Odell, 35th Inf.; A. Pancoast, 11th Cav.; Regimental Sergt. Major H. S. Park, 1st F.A.; Sergt. J. W. Penix, 14th Inf.; 1st Sergt. V. Peterson, 1st Cav.; Sergt. H. Pfingst, 165th Depot Brigade; F. Powell, 15th Inf.; E. F. Quillen, 35th Inf.; E. Robbins, 35th Inf.; 1st Sergt. F. Sinclair, 1st F.A.; Sergt. A. Smith, 324th Aero Squadron; Supply Sergt. A. Solanong, Hqs. Co., 19th Inf.; Sergt. G. B. Sparks, Machine Gun Troop, 4th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. J. M. Stewart, Q.M.C.; 1st Sergt. H. B. Thatcher, 4th Cav.; Sergt. W. Webb, 35th Inf.; J. J. Welch, 35th Inf.; Battin. Sergt. Major S. J. Williams, 35th Inf.; 1st Sergt. A. E. Wilson, 35th Inf.; A. Wright, 35th Inf. Each will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in the air service (production), N.A., from July 18, 1918: To be major—Capt. T. S. Baldwin. To be captains—First Lieuts. T. W. Eustis, J. A. Larkia, G. J. Eding, J. F. Weller, A. B. Berger. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. E. Christie, G. E. Harris, L. A. Cadmus, M. J. Kennedy, M. W. Griggs, A. L. Draper, L. D. Hawkrige. (July 26, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men as second lieutenants, air service (production), N.A., with rank from July 27, 1918: Sergt. Major (S.G.) A. Andrews, C.A., N.G.; Sergt. R. A. Gordon, C.A.C.; Ord. Sergt. C. W. Henrich, C.A., N.G.; Engr. C. Pierce, Electron. Sergt.; 1st Class S. G. Sharit and Asst. Engr. R. L. Vonlosow, C.A.C.; Sergt. W. R. Beattie, 11th Cav.; G. H. Bush, Med. Dept., and W. H. Caswell, 14th Inf.; Regimental Supply Sergt. F. M. Godehall, 11th Cav.; Student W. H. Gorbam, Officers' Training School, Camp Fremont; Sergt. E. J. Lange, 14th Inf.; A. C. Mangels, 11th Cav.; E. Nagels, 14th Inf., and J. Padgett, U.S. Guards. Each of the officers named will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men to second lieutenants, air service (production), N.A., from July 27, 1918: Sergt. C. G. Lewis, Co. A, 13th Inf.; Regimental Sergt. Major S. McCarthy, 13th Inf. Each will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men to second lieutenants, air service (production), N.A., from July 27, 1918: Engr. (J.G.) F. Hummel, 3d Engrs.; Sergt. H. E. Mangum, 1st Engr. Each will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted man to second lieutenant, air service (production), N.A., from July 27, 1918: Regimental Sergt. Major L. A. Hayward, 62d Inf. Lieutenant Hayward will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men to second lieutenants, air service (production), N.A., from July 29, 1918: Sergt. Major F. Barbee, 8th F.A.; Sergt. 1st Class W. Brannon, San. Squad No. 2; Sergt. F. Browne, 35th Inf.; Sergt. H. T. Campbell, 15th Cav.; Sergt. G. G. Chambers, 324th Aero Squadron; Corp. F. Christen, 8th Cav.; Ord. Sergt. J. O. Comeau, 1st Cav. Brigade; Pvt. H. S. Creed, 1st Training Brigade; Sergt. W. Gearin, 35th Inf.; Regimental Supply Sergt. G. Davies, 2d F.A.; Sergt. F. C. Gordon, 4th F.A.; 1st Sergt. M. Hester, 3th Trench Mortar Battery; Sergt. S. Johnson, 9th Engrs.; Sergt. S. E. Jossey, 35th Inf.; Sergt. H. E. Lapp, Ambulance Co. No. 39; Sergt. F. F. Latta, Enlisted Mechanics' Training Dept.; Sergt. R. E. Laughter, 35th Inf.; Color Sergt. R. S. Lazara, 2d F.A.; Sergt. E. Lidyard, 35th Inf.; Sergt. O. E. Lopen, 2d F.A.; Sergt. H. McCoy, 1st Cav.; Sergt. J. O'Leary, 2d F.A.; Sergt. 1st Class A. C. Perkins, 9th Engrs.; Sergt. A. H. Parsons, 13th Cav.; Ord. Sergt. J. M. Piercy, Ord. Dep.; 1st Sergt. A. K. Potter, 10th Cav.; Regimental Sergt. Major L. J. Potthoff, 3d Engrs.; 1st Sergt. G. H. Quay, 16th Cav.; Sergt. 1st Class E. L

Boyd, July 26. They are assigned to 31st Division for duty. (July 30, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. M. Magruder, F.A., N.A., from School of Fire, Fort Sill, to Camp Wadsworth, Sparta, S.C., for organizing the 5th Corps Artillery Park. (July 30, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. W. F. Dwyer, C.A., N.A., is relieved from assignment to 54th Ammunition Train. (July 29, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Capt. P. Bordwell, Inf., N.A., to major, N.A., July 24, 1918, and to I.G.D. for duty as inspector of 103d Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. (July 29, War D.)
 Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 24, 1918: To be major—Capt. A. C. Marriott. To be captains—First Lieut. B. F. Shannon, A. J. Stilwell and E. E. Vaughan. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. C. A. Longwell. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be major—Capt. H. H. Sydenham, July 20. To be captain—First Lieut. J. C. Lukert, July 24. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. F. M. Calkins, July 24. They are assigned to 40th Division for duty. (July 29, War D.)
 Appointments of N.G. officers in Inf., N.A., with rank from July 24, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. G. R. Connor, A. J. Sims, H. Atwood, L. Cook, N. S. Perrin, A. Huddell, Jr., C. J. Duffy, A. E. Duncan, W. H. Hammond, W. J. Kirchmer, J. A. Kelley, E. V. Downey, E. P. Turin, C. F. Campbell, J. J. Perry, W. W. Martin, D. E. Murphy, J. R. Dillon and S. Beatty. They will report to provisional depot for corps and army troops, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for assignment to an organization of their arm of the service for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be major—Capt. G. M. Cannon, Inf., N.A., July 23. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. F. K. Boal, July 23; J. A. McDaniel, Jr., July 23; S. T. Nance, Jr., July 23; J. B. Dolphin, July 24. (July 29, War D.)
 Capt. C. D. M. Roughton, Inf., N.A., to major, A.G.D., N.A., July 26, 1918, and to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., as camp adjutant. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf., N.A., from July 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. F. Mandeville, D. D. Morgan, C. P. Huggins. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. G. Keown, E. A. McGuinness. (July 29, War D.)
 Capt. M. F. Harl, Inf., N.A., to major, A.D., N.A., July 26, 1918, and to duty as camp adjutant at Camp Pike, Ark. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. S. C. Eaton, Inf., N.A., to Toledo, Ohio, and assume command of Toledo University training detachment. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 24, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. H. L. Mason. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. E. Galbreath. (July 30, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 24, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. H. G. Oramer and E. H. Southall. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. J. G. Richardson, Inf., N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty with the Infantry replacement camp. (July 30, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL ARMY.

Appointments of officers in the N.A. from July 23, 1918: To be major—Capt. W. C. Smiley. To be captain—First Lieut. F. B. Rives, Signal Corps (temporary), and to office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, for service on intelligence duty solely. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers in the N.A. from July 29, 1918: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. R. H. Jordan, N.A. (major, C.A.). To be majors—Capt. J. O. Waddell and F. M. Barrell, N.A. To be captain—First Lieut. J. N. Hason, N.A. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. R. S. Davis, Jr., N.A. (July 29, War D.)

U. S. GUARDS.

Appointments and assignments in the U.S. Guards, N.A., with date of rank in 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. L. G. Ray, July 16, to S.E. Dept. To be first lieutenant—J. T. Gailard, July 16, to S.E. Dept. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments and assignments to Eastern Department in U.S. Guard with rank: To be captains—First Lieut. G. L. Baker, Co. D, 9th Battalion; R. A. Kluge, 10th Battalion, for duty, Co. B, 1st Battalion, July 11, 1918. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments and assignments to Eastern Dept. in the U.S. Guards, with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be captain—F. Worsnopp, July 9. To be first lieutenants—First Lieut. T. Flynn, 1st Battalion, July 30; Sergt. F. L. Curran, general service, Inf., Corp. A, Cottrell, Ord. Dept.; R. M. Blount and W. J. Curtis, June 10; J. M. Gwiner, July 9. To be second lieutenants—Sergts. J. L. Coughlin, T. B. Dines and G. Schoenig, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks Guard, July 5; Sergt. P. P. McGinnis, general service, Inf., July 5; W. M. Bagnall, M. E. Bookstaver, J. Gallagher and J. A. Good, July 6. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments to date from July 9, 1918, and assignments to Central Department in the U.S. Guards, N.A.: To be first lieutenants—Sergt. Major T. O. Kennedy, Army Service Schools Det.; Sergt. P. C. Phinney, P. H. Hawkins, J. L. Sellers, J. P. Gregory, L. H. Phister, G. E. Breidster, L. Childs, J. R. Robinson, M. B. Bowden, C. C. Wells, F. L. Oyler, W. C. Reif, E. T. Rockwell, W. E. Stimmel, N. K. Givens, H. H. Scofield, W. M. Brown, O. Wilder, E. M. Simmons, D. G. Hows, T. E. Andrews, R. C. McCracken, O. W. Bressler, R. B. Bartel, G. P. Sawyer, F. M. McKamey and R. E. Scott. To be second lieutenants—Sergt. W. Jones, Army Service Schools Det.; A. H. Furlong, C. L. Wagner, A. R. Ahrends, M. H. Lyon, G. S. Renick, A. J. Osborn, J. H. Thompson, C. E. Henneke, O. Stocker, W. F. Wood, C. E. Wood, W. E. Goodrich, C. Dickerson, F. Peterson, U. G. Gile, W. A. Reid, H. C. Johnson, J. C. Gates and A. M. Lind. (July 30, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Second Lieut. R. N. McKitterick, Tank Corps, to Tobyhanna, Pa. (July 29, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. M. Weinstein, N.A., to captain, Cav., N.A., from July 23, 1918, and to 14th Cavalry. (July 27, War D.)
 Second Lieut. T. C. Parker, N.A., to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., duty with 5th Pioneer Infantry. (July 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 354, S.O. 143, War D., June 19, 1918, as relates to the appointment of the following officers as lieutenants and colonels in N.A., is amended to read: It is amended to show date of rank in 1918 as indicated after their names: Majors F. Lecocq and F. H. Smith, May 17; Q. Gray, May 23; P. M. Hinkle and H. L. Morse, June 13. (July 30, War D.)

Capt. T. J. Ward, N.A., to major, N.A., July 30, 1918. He will remain on his present duties in the General Staff. (July 30, War D.)

Additional National Army orders appear on pages 1924-1926.

RESERVE CORPS.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Major J. A. Johnson, J.A.G.R.C., Washington, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. M. E. Rovin, Q.M.R.C., Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. L. E. DeForest, Q.M.R.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. E. Berg, Q.M.R.C., to depot Q.M., New York, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. A. Watrous, Camp Upton, Va.; Capt. C. D. Breen to Camp Sevier, S.C.; Capt. H. A. Timmer to Governors Island, N.Y. as assistant to department Q.M.; Capt. J. S. Conger, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Capt. O. E. Stark to Washington, D.C. (July 29, War D.)

Major S. H. Wolfe, Q.M.R.C., to lieutenant colonel, Q.M.C., N.A., July 29, 1918. He will report to the Acting Q.M.G. of Army for duty in his office. (July 29, War D.)
 Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. K. Nash to Cambridge, Mass.; Capt. J. W. Tyson to Fort Sill, Okla.; Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 327; Capt. P. Whitlock, Honolulu, to San Francisco. (July 30, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to New York, N.Y., port supply officer, Q.M.C., for duty: Capt. H. A. Madson and W. T. King. (July 30, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. E. Plunkett, New Haven, Conn., General Hospital No. 16; Capt. J. Y. Porter, Jr., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas; Capt. T. A. Hogan, S.C. Camp Wadsworth, Hospital No. 13; Capt. V. Moore, Flattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Capt. J. T. Padgham to active duty, New Haven, Conn., Army General Hospital No. 10; Capt. J. H. Woodbridge to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; 1st Lieut. W. T. Long to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16. (July 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Base Hospital No. 81: First Lieut. D. M. Hassam, A. G. Kinberger. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. J. Eisenman to take the first available transport to Philippine Islands; Major R. Hunt to Sparta, S.C., Camp Wadsworth; Major F. H. Clark to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; Major J. D. Riddell to San Juan, P.R., Camp Las Casas; Capt. B. L. Traynham to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. W. H. Axtell, Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston; Capt. F. D. Shepherd to Sparta, S.C., Camp Wadsworth; Capt. W. J. McGrath to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty in depot brigade; Capt. E. Long, Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Reeder, New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; 1st Lieut. J. L. White to Hoboken, N.J., with Base Hospital No. 56; Capt. G. W. Beatty to Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Hurley to Chickamauga Park, Ga., Camp Forrest; 1st Lieut. A. D. McDaniel to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. A. S. Katzman, M.R.C., to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Guston; 1st Lieut. C. H. Spaulding, S.C., Camp Wadsworth; 1st Lieut. F. H. Weidner, M.R.C., Camp Dodge, duty with Base Hospital No. 88; 1st Lieut. G. M. Fenn to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie, for duty: Major H. C. Woltman, Capt. J. H. Franklin, R. Hagan, 1st Lieut. J. K. Legare, E. P. Wickerham, L. R. Chaput, H. Beards and Capt. F. E. Fowler. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with Base Hospital No. 62: Major D. Boyard, 1st Lieut. E. L. Douglas. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with Base Hospital No. 79: Major W. W. Crawford, Capt. J. H. Evans, H. H. Ogilvie, J. G. Calhoun, R. D. Campbell, I. R. Maercklein, 1st Lieut. R. R. Fick, W. J. Pickett, Capt. J. C. Glackman, 1st Lieut. F. H. Carpenter, C. N. Harris, Capt. E. C. Wheeler, 1st Lieut. B. H. Wade. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Worth, Texas, to duty with Base Hospital No. 84: Capt. W. H. Hibbert, T. P. Martin, T. P. Moore, 1st Lieut. H. E. Canfield, W. C. Hearin, J. B. Hollis, F. H. Raab, G. V. Sigler. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie, for duty with Base Hospital No. 84: Major H. A. Peyton, Capt. D. Cohen, R. D. Gist, W. F. Plumley, H. L. Purdy, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Menefee, H. P. Rowitt, J. M. Wallace and D. M. Aikman. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty with Base Hospital No. 77: Major J. P. Kerr, Capt. G. M. Loewe, A. R. Parrott, 1st Lieut. E. D. McCarty, Capt. A. F. McBride, 1st Lieut. C. W. Hall, Capt. B. C. Syversen, 1st Lieut. L. B. Kline, L. B. Amick, W. H. Neel, F. B. Lawton. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., Camp Sherman, Ohio, to duty with Base Hospital No. 77: Capt. E. W. Kleinman, H. Stanberry, 1st Lieut. R. W. Hayward, H. L. Hess, H. M. Knudson, W. R. Marks, G. E. Murphy. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler, for duty with Base Hospital No. 80: Major J. A. Mattison, 1st Lieut. C. J. Stamm, Capt. A. C. Cameron, 1st Lieut. J. G. O'Connell, W. G. Thorne, J. J. Vega; Capt. F. C. Kinsey, 1st Lieut. G. J. Eignon, 1st Lieut. G. W. Williams, 1st Lieut. G. Berger, T. P. Butov and H. H. Martini. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., Camp Wheeler, Ga., to duty with Base Hospital No. 80: Capt. F. M. Paul, 1st Lieut. B. O. Bendixen, R. L. Davis, C. E. Hughes, F. O. Leavitt, J. A. Thurston. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Battle Creek, Mich., for duty: Major C. H. Lovewell, Capt. R. T. Merrill. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with Base Hospital No. 62: Capt. C. L. Banks and A. B. Edgar. (July 29, War D.)

Upon arrival of Lieut. McFadden, Capt. F. B. Trudeau, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and to New Haven, Conn., General Hospital No. 16, for duty. (July 29, War D.)
 Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Base Hospital No. 79, Des Moines, Iowa: First Lieut. C. O. Harvey, H. A. La Force, L. I. Thomas and A. L. Cort. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. McVay, M.R.C., to first lieut. in Medical Corps, Reg. Army, from June 5, 1918. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Sparta, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, for duty: Capt. M. L. Puffer, J. Raphael, 1st Lieut. W. L. Crawford, G. A. Parker. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Waynesville, N.C., General Hospital No. 18, for duty: Capt. M. E. Leary, 1st Lieut. M. D. Jewell, J. L. Stringfellow. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 15: First Lieut. E. L. Langdon, V. E. M. Osorio. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty: First Lieut. K. C. Fitzgerald, P. A. Shurtliff. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., Camp Dodge, Ia., to duty with Base Hospital No. 88, that camp: Major W. A. Dennis; Capt. J. D. Blything, G. G. Cottam, J. A. Downing, G. W. Kirby, W. S. Little, P. H. Ragsdale, H. B. Wilkinson; 1st Lieut. S. H. Faggart, M. B. Miller, C. Moore, F. C. Suggitt, C. B. Hudson, D. M. Natanson. (July 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, for duty with Base Hospital No. 83: Major W. O. Chideester, Capt. J. A. Balesley and 1st Lieut. J. W. Henry. (July 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty with Base Hospital No. 83: Major W. E. Richards; Capt. I. Eber, R. S. Elliott, C. T. Speck, 1st Lieut. J. M. Goldman, W. C. Koller, M. B. R. Natch, J. B. Natch, E. F. Faye, J. T. Quirk, J. H. Regan, W. E. Rink, S. E. Walker. (July 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to 22d Engrs. for duty: Capt. C. Goehring, D. C. Moor, J. A. Oor. (July 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to 21st Engrs. for duty: First Lieut. J. A. Haiman and G. B. Hunt. (July 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 59: First Lieut. B. N. Horose and P. E. Tucker. (July 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major T. S. Lowe to Fort Sill, Okla.; Major T. W. Maloney to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur; Capt. R. Turner to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, Base Hospital No. 77; Capt. D. F. Jackson to Williams Bridge, N.Y.; Hospital No. 1; Capt. F. D. Jackey and 1st Lieut. C. N. Combs to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., with 3d Battalion, 22d Engrs.; Capt. R. M. Jones to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene; Capt. A. T. Mann to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge; Capt. A. Jordan to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; Capt. C. E. Curdts to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny; 1st Lieut. C. O. Shaw to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 57; 1st Lieut. H. K. Wallace to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. J. W. Engle to 4th Engrs. Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Mulholland to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., with 5th Battalion, 22d Engrs.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Owens to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur. (July 30, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Officers of D.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. Voss, Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, Base Hospital No. 88; 1st Lieut. W. E. Ross to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur; 1st Lieut. A. L. Benton, Houston, Texas, Ellington Field; 1st Lieut. W. A. Heckard to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman. (July 27, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. A. Mallon to Anniston, Ala., Camp McClellan, for duty with Base Hospital No. 63; Capt. J. C. McElhenny to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler, for duty with Base Hospital No. 80; Capt. DeF. W. Ewing to Fort Ontario, N.Y., General Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. D. S. Sterrett, Camp Meade, Md., to duty with Base Hospital No. 69; 1st Lieut. J. W. For, Jr., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, with Base Hospital No. 60; 1st Lieut. J. E. Johnson to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby, for duty with Base Hospital No. 59; 1st Lieut. V. Lane to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, duty with Base Hospital No. 83; 1st Lieut. W. B. Williams to Little Rock,

Ark., Camp Pike, with Base Hospital No. 83; 1st Lieut. J. H. Davis to Fort Ontario, N.Y., General Hospital No. 6, with Base Hospital No. 70; 1st Lieut. H. E. Muench and J. E. Sullivan, D.R.C., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with Base Hospital No. 62; 1st Lieut. F. D. Donkey to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, with Base Hospital No. 61; 1st Lieut. H. Morrow, Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, with Base Hospital No. 61; 1st Lieut. J. F. Cooper to Fort Sill, Okla., with Base Hospital No. 85; 1st Lieut. C. S. Spencer, Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie, with Base Hospital No. 84; 1st Lieut. C. W. Keeling, Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, with Base Hospital No. 58. (July 29, War D.)
 Officers of D.R.C. to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty: First Lieut. A. G. Bjorklund, H. L. Black, F. R. Blumenthal, E. Bransower, E. T. Glesner, E. V. Harrington, E. M. Johnson, C. E. Kahan, R. H. Kopp, E. J. Krejci, O. B. McFarland, R. J. Monette, S. S. Sharfman and F. W. Harms. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, for duty: First Lieut. N. E. Davis, H. H. Raymond, W. J. Kennedy, G. J. Lyon, J. S. Matson, F. O. Mihnos, H. E. O'Hara, C. D. Price, E. H. Purdy, J. H. Sioman, H. A. Sweet. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to Allentown, Pa., and Camp Crane, for duty with Base Hospital No. 82: First Lieut. C. F. Briggs, G. F. Schroeder. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty: First Lieut. H. A. Alistair, C. I. Anderson, W. I. Ashland, T. F. Cloney, A. L. Martin, M. E. Walton. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty: First Lieut. A. A. Arnold, V. D. Barbot, H. E. Bengtson, A. D. Caldwell, D. B. Clement, R. S. George, L. Hamill, W. S. Lounson, C. D. Palmer, L. E. Reed, F. G. Roling, W. Stephens, L. E. Tucker, J. J. Vaughn, A. W. Vinay, C. S. Rine. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to the places specified for duty: First Lieut. R. C. Cooley, Camp Funston, Kas.; I. U. Miller and O. B. Munroe, Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; H. S. Wright, Camp Funston, Kas. (July 29, War D.)
 Officers of D.R.C. to the places specified for duty as camp dental surgeons: First Lieut. F. L. Litty, Camp Beauregard, La.; R. May, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; J. L. Peters, Camp Leach, Washington, D.C.; W. G. Skidmore, Camp Funston, Kas. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. C. E. McIntire, D.R.C., to Acetotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, for duty. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. H. P. Ingram, D.R.C., to C.G., Camp Mills, Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Capt. R. W. Hebard, E.R.C., to 22d Engineers, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. B. H. Fowle, Jr., E.R.C., to 70th Engineers, Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Major A. O. Powell, E.R.C., to lieutenant colonel, Engineers, N.A., from July 23, 1918. (July 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. A. Sauerbrum, 22d Engineers, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. F. W. Shackleton, Washington, D.C.; Capt. G. T. Sinks, Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. C. Ray to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Kelly, 604th Engineers, Washington Barracks, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. I. Wade, 213th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga. (July 29, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. C. E. McQuigg, O.R.C., to Bridgeport, Conn., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. F. Drake, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. R. E. Lynd to Richmond, Va., Tredegar Iron Works; Capt. H. C. DuBois to duty with the War Industries Board; Capt. F. W. Howard to Bridgeport, Conn.; Capt. H. A. Weaver to Toronto, Canada; Capt. R. S. Dougan to Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Capt. W. W. Watson, Jr., South Georgia, N.J.; Capt. H. G. Gellies, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Leverich, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1st Lieut. P. H. Campbell, Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. G. C. Meyer, Bridgeport, Conn.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Chase, Detroit, Mich.; 1st Lieut. R. N. Wagner, San Antonio, Texas, Camp Travis; 2d Lieut. A. F. Schubert, Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. W. Tully to Secretary of War; Capt. W. F. Baylis to Wilmington, Del.; Capt. T. B. Campbell to Cleveland, Ohio; Capt. F. H. McChellan to Cincinnati, Ohio; 1st Lieut. J. S. Crawford, 1st Lieut. P. H. Miss, Camp Shelby; 1st Lieut. A. D. Elliott to Aberdeen, Md.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Gregg to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; 2d Lieut. B. C. Schweitzer to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. R. S. Booth, O.R.C., to captain, O.D., N.A., July 24, 1918. (July 30, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. R. T. Kaigha, S.R.C., to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 210th Field Signal Battalion. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. E. D. Hill, S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., Chief Signal Officer, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers in S.R.C. July 26, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. L. W. Connolly, E. E. Towles. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. A. E. Jenkins, T. Q. Thornton. (July 30, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

First Lieut. R. R. Sizer, Jr., Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for assignment to 15th Cavalry, N.A. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. B. B. Hutchins, J. G. Tysowski and A. C. Hoddick, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal., for duty: J. H. Post, V. D. Westbrook, B. MacNeil, O. F. Wheeler. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. M. H. Horn, Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Macks, Love Field, Dallas, Texas; 2d Lieut. F. Moon, San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field; 2d Lieut. S. G. Wilcox, Washington, D.C.; 3d Lieut. F. G. Folson to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. D. M. Myers to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C.; 2d Lieut. H. Rosenfeld to Detroit, Mich., 870 Woodward avenue. (July 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. Matheson, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to first lieutenant, Air Service (Production), N.A., July 24, 1918. (July 30, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. R. A. Young, F.A.R.C., to first lieutenant, F.A., N.A., from July 23, 1918. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. P. B. Klein and 2d Lieut. J. R. Orden, F.A.R.C., to Lee Hall, Va., Army Balloon School, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. A. H. Hallerman, C.A.R.C., is relieved from assignment to the 45th Artillery (C.A.C.). (July 29, War D.)
 First Lieut. H. K. Webb, C.A.R.C., will report in person to Chief of Coast Artillery for duty in his office. (July 30, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Capt. B. A. Smead, I.R.C., to major, Inf., N.A., from July 24, 1918. (July

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PROV. 2ND LIEUT of Inf., Oct. 26, with regiment being brigaded, desires mutual transfer with officer of same rank at Camp Meade, or other Eastern or Northern camp. Address L. G. F., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, ORD. B.C., Nov. 27, 1917, present station Cleveland, Ohio, desires mutual transfer with LIEUTENANT, COAST ARTILLERY. Address B. J. P., c/o Army and Navy Journal, 20 Vesey St., New York city.

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WANTED: Position as Bandmaster, Regimental Organization or Coast Artillery Corps. Best references. Walter Christianson, Larimore, N.D.

WANTED: To correspond with retired officer who would accept detail as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, H.T. Address the President Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, H.T.

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NAVY SELECTION BOARD.

The report of the Navy Selection Board for the selection of line officers for promotion has been submitted to the President. Secretary Daniels said on Aug. 9 that he could not state when the report would be made public, and that he could give no information about it at this time.

5TH AND 6TH DIVISIONS, REGULAR ARMY.

The following is the composition of the 5th and 6th Divisions of the Regular Army, which has not heretofore been published: 5th Division—13th M.G. Battalion; 9th Infantry Brigade; 60th and 61st Infantry; 14th M.G. Battalion; 10th Infantry Brigade; 6th and 11th Infantry; 15th M.G. Battalion; 5th Artillery Brigade; 19th, 20th and 21st Regiments of Field Artillery. 6th Division—16th M.G. Battalion; 11th Infantry Brigade; 51st and 52d Infantry; 17th M.G. Battalion; 12th Infantry Brigade; 53d and 54th Infantry; 18th M.G. Battalion; 6th Artillery Brigade; 3d, 78th and 11th Regiments of Field Artillery.

NAVAL RESERVES ACTIVELY ENGAGED.

In an informal little statement made recently, Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, gave out the information that any impression that the Naval Reserve Forces were shore duty men not actively engaged in the conduct of naval warfare is altogether erroneous. The men of the Reserve are sharing the dangers and hardship of the war and are entitled to share the honors with the men of the Regular Navy. The

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Reserve men are serving on submarines, destroyers, battleships and in all parts of the fleet, and while some of them are on shore duty, as are some men of the Regular Navy, they are there because the Navy needs them there. Under the general rule in that respect none of them will remain on land posts more than six months.

BRITISH TO MAKE UNIFORMS FOR U.S. TROOPS.

The British government has let contracts to British manufacturers for military clothing to refit 2,000,000 American soldiers, according to a dispatch from Glasgow to the Central News of London. This order, which breaks all records, is in addition to contracts under execution for the French and British armies. No clothing is to be made henceforth for civilian use except under permit.

NEW Q.M.C. TRAINING CAMP.

An Officers' Training Camp for the training of 500 men from civil life will be established by the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. The camp will be under the control of the Quartermaster General of the Army and the training will cover a course of instruction of approximately three months. Graduates of the camp who are commissioned will be assigned for duty with the Conservation and Reclamation Division of the Q.M. Corps. The men selected for attendance at this camp are to be over the draft age and subject to the prescribed physical examination. While at this camp they will receive the pay of a private, first class, Q.M. Corps, \$33 per month, and will be furnished with clothing, equipment and subsistence. It is planned to send the first 100 candidates selected for this school to Camp Joseph E. Johnston on Aug. 15 and the remaining 400 on Sept. 1. Any civilian over the draft age may submit his application to attend this training camp in the form of a statement setting forth his special qualifications, age, citizenship, previous military training, if any, and any other information which may have bearing on the case, together with three letters of recommendation from prominent citizens in his locality and a certificate from a recognized physician as to his physical fitness. Applications should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., and will be received until midnight of Aug. 20, 1918.

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U.S. ARMY UNIFICATION ORDER.

The order providing for the consolidation of all branches of the Army of the United States into one army to be known hereafter by the title "the United States Army," which has hitherto been the distinction and pride of the Regular Army, was made public on Aug. 8 by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and is given below. It is the most drastic and revolutionary order ever issued by the War Department insofar as Army organization is concerned. It wipes out the distinctive titles of the branches into which our Army has been divided, and with this eliminates a purely sentimental but potentially powerful stimulant to morale, the pride officers and men invariably take in their particular Army. But much more vital than this is the fact that this order as it stands would cause to disappear the backbone of all armies, the professional soldier, the non-commissioned officer, of the professional army, without which the German, British and our Regular Army would almost cease to function.

The one anchor left to us in the continuance of a sound military policy is to be found in the statement in Paragraph 6 of the order which reads: "Permanent promotions in the Regular Army will continue to be made as prescribed by law." The wording of that phrase shows how strongly habit is implanted in the official breast for we read about "promotions in the Regular Army" after reading in the opening paragraph that "distinctive appellations . . . will be discontinued." More important than this, however, is the question raised by Paragraph 6: What will the old Regular Army officers be called in the new dispensation? Apparently they will be called "permanent officers," which will at least have the good quality of connoting something fixed and stable in a world of chop and change. This paragraph also insures that no officer of the Regular Army shall lose his proper lineal number and rights to promotion in the Regular Service.

We may note that in his study of the military policy of the United States General Upton advocated the retention of branches of the Army, such as we now have abandoned, and expressed his profound conviction that the professional soldier was the backbone of all armies the world over. We seem embarked on a new career in our military policy tending to do away with this keystone of the arch of our land forces. The Regular Army has built up this arch and now even its identification is to be denied it.

The text of the order follows:

G.O. No. 75, Aug. 7, 1918, War Dept.

1. This country has but one Army—The United States Army. It includes all the land forces in the service of the United States. Those forces, however raised, lose their identity in that of the United States Army.

Distinctive appellations, such as the Regular Army, Reserve Corps, National Army and National Guard, heretofore employed in administration and command will be discontinued, and the single term, the United States Army, will be exclusively used.

2. Orders having reference to the United States Army as divided in separate and component forces of distinct origin, or assuming or contemplating such a division, are to that extent revoked.

3. The insignia now prescribed for the Regular Army shall hereafter be worn by the United States Army.

4. All effective commissions purporting to be, and described therein, as commissions in the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army, or the Reserve Corps, shall hereafter be held to be, and regarded as, commissions in the United States Army—permanent, provisional or temporary, as fixed by the conditions of their issue; and all such commissions are hereby amended accordingly.

Hereafter during the period of the existing emergency all commissions of officers shall be in the United States Army and in staff corps, departments, and arms of the Service thereof, and shall, as the law may provide, be permanent, for a term, or for the period of the emergency.

And hereafter during the period of the existing emergency provisional and temporary appointments in the grade of second lieutenant and temporary promotions in the Regular Army and appointments in the Reserve Corps will be discontinued.

5. While the number of commissions in each grade and in each staff corps, department, and arm of the Service shall be kept within the limits fixed by law, officers shall be assigned without reference to the term of their commissions solely in the interest of the Service; and officers and enlisted men will be transferred from one organization to another as the interests of the Service may require.

6. Except as otherwise provided by law, promotion in the United States Army shall be by selection. Permanent

ment promotions in the Regular Army will continue to be made as prescribed by law.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, C. of S.
H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR SIBERIA.

After many months the U.S. Government has decided on a course of action in Siberia and Russia that was first suggested in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of Nov. 17, 1917, at a time when the matter of the possibility of the restoration of the eastern front was a frequent topic of discussion among Army officers. Difficult as it is to obtain accurate news as to internal conditions in Russia, there seems to be little doubt that things are not going at all well with Germany's attempts to gain complete control of the Ukrainian Republic and the other former Russian governments marching along Germany's eastern border. There can be little question of the fact that a military expedition engaged in the "peaceful penetration" of a country torn by civil strife is a potential cause of good or evil. But judging by the reputation established by the United States forces that took part in the Boxer campaign in China, we may depend upon it that General Graves's command will make as good a name for itself in Siberia. If this joint expedition of Japan and the United States should result in freeing Russia of Germany's grip and setting that country's steps on the road to peace and freedom, it will be one of the greatest achievements of the war. The announcement as to the expedition is noted on page 1915.

Secretary of War Baker returned to Washington Aug. 8, explaining that he had visited Kansas City, Mo., for the purpose of meeting Major Gen. William S. Graves, N.A., who is to command the American section of the military expedition to Siberia, and who went to Kansas City from Camp Fremont, Cal., where he is in command of the 8th Division, in compliance with orders from the Secretary, who wished to confer with him about the coming expedition. The Secretary also delivered oral instructions to General Graves from President Wilson.

In speaking of the commander-in-chief of the Siberian expedition the Secretary said: "I should suppose the ranking officer would be the Japanese general. I understand they are going to send a lieutenant general, and we are sending a major general, and undoubtedly the officer of the highest rank will preside at any conferences. Whether there will be any more definite commander-in-chief I do not know. I infer from the President's statement that the size of the Japanese force will be approximately the same as our own."

The selection of General Graves to command the American forces meets with general approval, although it was reasoned that when he was relieved as assistant Chief of Staff he would be ordered to join the forces in France. In the regiments which have been selected to accompany General Graves there are many seasoned officers and soldiers who have had long service in the Philippines and there are not many recruits among them. No plans have been made known for the increase of the American force. In the event such a step should become necessary it is probable that some of the regiments from camps in the western section of the country would be the first to go.

THE NEXT SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Some recent discussions have again raised the question as to the successor to Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, as Surgeon General of the Army, when he retires for age on Oct. 3 next. Secretary Baker indicated some weeks ago that the only medical officer likely to be considered in this respect was General Gorgas himself; and so far as known he has expressed no intention of changing his opinion. The Army Appropriation Act provides for the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon General with the rank of major general for service abroad during the present war, and two Assistant Surgeons General with the rank of brigadier general, so that there are four important positions to be filled. One of the Medical Corps officers mentioned as a possible successor to the present Surgeon General is Brig. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, N.A. (colonel, U.S.A.), who is at the head of the medical officers in the American Expeditionary Force. His work in that connection has been so satisfactory that it is not thought likely he would wish to give it up for the more purely administrative duties of the office of the Surgeon General in this country, when it is more than probable that he can have major general's rank in the important position at the scene of the fighting. It has been suggested that he might be made Surgeon General of the Army with his headquarters in France, but this would leave both the Surgeon General and the first Assistant Surgeon General in France. The office of Surgeon General, like that of Chief of Staff, it is held, should be located near the seat of government, where he can gather material and personnel for use abroad, rather than at the seat of action. If for some good reason the General Staff recommends someone other than General Gorgas to be his own successor, another officer mentioned, in addition to General Ireland, as peculiarly qualified for the position by his experience is Brig. Gen. Robert L. Noble, Med. Corps, who as chief personnel officer and later chief of the division of hospitals has had a comprehensive grasp of the detail of the entire department. It is well known, however, that officers of the department believe that the next Surgeon General should be

the trusted veteran who has been at the head of the department since the war began.

CHIEF OF MILITIA BUREAU TO COMMAND DIVISION.

One of the few departmental officers to receive high field command is Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, N.A. (Colonel, Cav., U.S.A.), who will go from the Militia Bureau to command the 11th Division, under organization at Camp Meade, Md. Another officer to go from the War Department to a high field command is Major Gen. William S. Graves, N.A. (Colonel, Inf., U.S.A.), who is to command the U.S. forces which are to operate with the Japanese in Siberia. General Carter, on his graduation from the U.S.M.A. in 1886, was assigned to the Cavalry. His services in the United States in various fields of usefulness included duties as a member of the board to revise the Small-Arms Firing Regulations. He served with the 14th Cavalry in the Philippines, and was a captain in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. He has served twice as a member of the General Staff, and has been one of its strongest supporters. As a member of a board to study military methods of foreign countries he spent a considerable time in Europe shortly before the outbreak of the war and became quite familiar with the organization of foreign armies. On the relief of Major Gen. William A. Mann as Chief of the Militia Bureau to command the "Rainbow" Division, Colonel Carter was made acting chief, and later, on being appointed major general, he was made chief of the bureau, a position which he has held through the period of the Guard's reorganization on a war basis and during which he rendered valuable service. The Guard in Federal service has expanded to a strength of approximately 13,000 officers and 420,000 men. Some of its divisions have already made a splendid record on the battle line in France, and have been specially commended by French and British officers, notably the 42d and 26th Divisions. General Carter has organized and started well on its way, as an arm of the National Army, the United States Guards, composed of men not quite up to the physical standard required for foreign service, but well able to serve in the United States when called upon for duty.

COAST ARTILLERY PLANS.

If plans formulated are approved and become operative the Coast Artillery will create a Coast Artillery training center. Under this training center will be a Coast Artillery school which will include the training camp at Camp Eustis, near Fort Monroe. The present training camp provides for the development of both officer and enlisted personnel, preparing them for active duty so far as it is possible to train them outside of actual war conditions. The officers, of whom there are about 850 in the present class, have a thorough course in military duties, gunnery, map-making, range-finding and similar branches. The enlisted men, now numbering about 1,500, have a course of the same duration and are trained in some specialty, such as electricity, radio-graphy, clerical work in artillery specifications, drafting, photography and the like. Most of the 750 officer candidates in the present class came from some three hundred colleges where they had been taking scientific courses to fit them for engineering or similar professions. In March last the Chief of Coast Artillery addressed the colleges and received immediate response from more than enough young men to fill the limits of the present camp and to leave a surplus ready to enter the next camp. Among requirements of an Artillery officer aside from the ability to lead men are a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of arithmetic, geometry and trigonometry. It was found that for this branch men, however strong in other respects, are not up to the mark without a sound foundation in mathematics, although a mere mathematician is of no value; he must have added to that knowledge the quality of leadership. The Coast Artillery is in need of more men who are ambitious to become officers in this branch of the Service, and to accommodate the anticipated increase plans are being perfected for an increase of facilities both in quarters and in the body of instructors. Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, is in constant conference with his officers to secure the highest degree of efficiency for the Coast Artillery Service in this war.

GENERAL MARCH ON DRAFT AGE CHANGES.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in executive session on Aug. 7 to give information to the members concerning the proposed amendment to the Selective Service Act, the details of which are printed on page 1903 of this issue. Later Senator Chamberlain made public the gist of General March's statement to the committee, the chief point of which was that the Army should be brought up to a strength of at least 5,000,000 men "to hasten the conclusion of the war." He also stated that the decision reached by the War Department late in July to increase the Army to 5,000,000 men was the result of the conclusions arrived at by the Inter-Allied Council at Versailles shortly after the recent counter-offensive of the Allied forces began on July 18. To get this number of men it was necessary to increase the scope of the draft ages from eighteen to forty-five years. General March was also quoted as saying that the Allied plans contemplated bringing the war to an end on the western front. As we have stated in the article on "page 1903, General March declared that the youths of

eighteen and nineteen years were not to be sent to the front until they are thoroughly trained and are to be held in reserve in this country. He also stated that nothing is to interfere with our plans for sending 250,000 or more men to France every month and that the Government will also speed up the production of artillery and aircraft. The Senators of the committee were very favorably impressed not only by General March's presentation of the reasons for increasing the draft ages but also by his statements as to the military situation abroad.

EQUALITY IN PROMOTIONS.

Every now and then some complaint is made alleging that discrimination is being shown and officers who are on duty in the United States are being promoted more rapidly than those who are serving with the A.E.F. Just about the time that this complaint wears itself out a complaint is heard from some officer serving in the United States to the effect that one of the reasons he wants to get overseas is because promotion is more rapid at the front. The fact is that there has been no discrimination on either side of the water. In some instances by reason of peculiar qualification for a special duty some officer of the Regular Army has been given what in time of peace would be unusual promotion in a very short period. This, of course, is done by appointment to higher grade in the National Army, where appointment by selection is authorized. But at all times there has been a consistent effort to maintain the rights of every officer who is entitled to promotion and there is little, if any ground, for real complaint. It is well recognized that officers who are serving with troops on the battle front are likely to receive by reason of meritorious conduct special commendations in the form of promotion and other distinctions, and wherever an officer has performed such service as entitled him to such recognition General Pershing, acting entirely within the authority given him, has promoted that officer and in each instance his action has been approved by the War Department. Overseas as well as in the United States there have been some higher appointments given in recognition of qualifications and services not necessarily performed on the battlefield.

UNIFICATION IN THE NAVY.

A question has been propounded whether it is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to adopt some form of unification for the Navy which will have a somewhat similar effect upon that arm of the Service that the new plan of unification will have upon the Army. It may be stated that the Secretary of the Navy undoubtedly has given such a plan some consideration and is still going over its feasibility for the Navy; but the Navy presents a great many problems in the matter that differ materially from conditions existing in the Army. In the Navy in addition to the regular and temporary establishments there are the Naval Reserve Force, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. In times of peace the Coast Guard is not a part of the Navy and has its own organization and is under the supervision of the Treasury Department. For the period of the war it has been attached to the Navy and so far as unification goes ample provision seems to have been made for the protection of the rank of the officers of that important branch of the Service. So far as the Marine Corps is concerned it is doubtful whether the Secretary will even give consideration to any plan by which this famous organization will lose its individuality or depart in one single respect from its well established customs and precedents. It would therefore seem that any unification plan for the Navy would of necessity be confined to the possible amalgamation of the Navy itself with the Naval Reserve, and for the purposes of the present emergency the system in vogue is working to the entire satisfaction of every one.

ARMY ORDNANCE SERVICE OF SUPPORT.

Owing to the fact that the Army Ordnance Department has insisted upon a policy of silence as to its proposed plans and production and gives out nothing for publication until it is able to announce some such accomplishment as the output of rifles and machine guns in quantity production, it has not permitted statements to be made about its Service of Support division. It may now be said, however, that this body, approaching in number of men and officers an Infantry division, is charged with the delivery of Artillery equipment and ammunition and with its maintenance in condition for the American Expeditionary Force. The Ordnance Department is maintaining overseas an organization approaching in importance and size the office on this side of the Atlantic. It is organized on substantially the same lines as the administrative part of the office in the United States, its general plan of organization having been laid out by the same officer who planned the office in this country. It purchases ordnance supplies from France, England and the neutral countries, and its first duties are to supervise transportation of ordnance and ammunition to the other side, to see after they reach the American ports in France that they are forwarded to their proper destination in safety and without delay. The Service of Support officers do not provide the transportation, but they follow the material and see that it is delivered to the proper officers. They maintain mobile shops for the repair of all ordnance material, including artillery, rifles and pistols.

GERMAN "SEA VICTORIES."

Sinking of Hospital Ship Warilda.

German "sea victories" have recently achieved the sinking of a hospital ship with sick and wounded aboard, off the English coast, and the sinking of unarmed small fishing smacks and other defenseless craft in American waters. One of the most outrageous examples of German brutality at sea was the torpedoing by a submarine of the British ambulance transport Warilda, in the English Channel in the darkness of night of Aug. 3 with the loss of 123 lives, including several women nurses and one American soldier. The ship had on board 800 wounded soldiers, many of whom were helpless. In addition to the hundreds of wounded there were a full medical complement and a number of members of the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps, as well as crew of nearly 120 men. Fortunately the ship kept afloat long enough to save the majority of the wounded men who were transferred to lifeboats and later to destroyers. Part of the hospital ward of the transport was blown to pieces by the torpedo. The heavy list of the ship and the smashing of a gangway made the saving of the wounded extremely difficult. That so many unfortunates were saved speaks volumes for the discipline of the crew and the hospital attendants. Two American officers and five privates were on the Warilda. Both the officers are officially reported as saved. They were Capt. J. T. Beatty and Lieut. H. T. Hubert. Four of the five privates were saved.

Ships Sunk in Canadian Waters.

Between Aug. 1 and 5 three small American fishing schooners and one Canadian schooner were sunk in Canadian waters, off the Nova Scotia coast, by a German submarine. The submarine's crew blew the vessel up with bombs, helping themselves to fish and provisions before doing so. The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Louis Blanchet was torpedoed and sunk off Halifax Aug. 5 after a three hours' battle with a German submarine. The crew took to their boats, where they were shelled by the submarine, but escaped without being hit. The chief cook and the chief steward of the tanker, however, were killed when the explosion of the German torpedo smashed the steamer's stern.

The Japanese freight steamer the Tokuyama Maru,

of 7,029 tons, has been sunk by a submarine in Canadian waters. Eighty-five of the crew were reported on Aug. 7 as landed at a Canadian port.

The British schooner Gladys M. Hollett, 150 tons net register, was sunk on Aug. 6 by a submarine off the Canadian coast, while on her way to New York with a cargo of herring. No lives were lost. Captain Cluett, master of the schooner, said the German commander sent men aboard his craft and stripped her of everything movable.

Diamond Shoals Lightship Sunk.

The Diamond Shoals lightship anchored about twelve miles off Cape Hatteras, N.C., was destroyed by a German submarine on Aug. 6 by shell fire. Her crew of twelve men reached shore in a small boat. After the shelling the submarine ran to within half a mile of land. Ever since German submarines appeared in American waters last May the coast between New York and the Carolinas has been their favorite field of operations, and some of their activities have certainly been prosecuted in the most leisurely manner. One notable example was the transfer of part of a cargo of copper ore from a steamer to a submarine, the latter being on the surface during the operation for two days. A new lightship will be placed over the shoal at Diamond Reef, as it is one of the most dreaded places for mariners on the coast. The object in destroying the lightship may have been to cause wrecks to shipping, or it may have been an act of pure braggadocio. At present the submarines in the long stretch of coast are difficult to find, and their activities will be hard to curb. With the additions of many new submarine chasers now coming along, it should not be long before the destructive raids of U-boats on defenseless shipping are rendered extremely difficult.

The American tank steamer O. B. Jennings was sunk by a submarine on Aug. 4 off the Virginia coast after being shelled. Her crew and also those of the fishing smacks all reached shore safely.

The small, unarmed American steamship Merak was shelled, torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near the North Carolina Coast Aug. 6. Her crew of forty-three men got away in small boats and landed safely, twenty-three at Norfolk and the others at Elizabeth City, N.C.

As the submarine activities are at points so widely apart, and dates so near together, it proves conclusively that more than one submarine is engaged in sinking ships in American waters. A submarine is also reported to be operating off the New Jersey coast. The submarine

which sunk the British lumber schooner Dornfontein on Aug. 3 in Canadian waters is described as being about 275 feet long and had two guns and a crew of seventy-five men.

SINKING OF THE U.S.S. SAN DIEGO.

Secretary Daniels has received the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the sinking of the U.S.S. San Diego off Fire Island, N.Y., July 19, 1918. The court is of the opinion that the loss of the U.S.S. San Diego was due to an external explosion of a mine. That the loss of the ship, loss of life and injury to personnel incurred were in no way due to any negligence, failure to take proper precautions or inefficiency of the captain or any of the personnel of the ship. That at the time of the disaster and thereafter the conduct of the captain, officers and crew was in the highest degree commendable, and that the remarkably small loss of life was due to the high state of discipline maintained on board. That no officer should be held responsible for the loss of funds or property for which he was accountable, and that no further proceedings should be held in this case.

The court finds that the San Diego, under the command of Capt. H. H. Christy, U.S.N., was making passage from Portsmouth, N.H., to New York, N.Y., and was zigzagging by an approved plan, speed fifteen knots. At or about 11:05 a.m., on July 19, 1918, an explosion took place in proximity of the skin of the ship, at about Frame No. 78, on the port side and well below the water line. As a result of this explosion the ship began to list to port and she finally rolled over and sank bottom up at about 11:25 a.m. The explosion was an exterior one and as a result the skin of the ship was ruptured at the level of the port engine room; and bulkhead No. 78 was so deformed that watertight door No. 142, between the port engine room and No. 8 fire room, was opened to the ingress of water to No. 8 fire room. The effect was to immediately fill the port engine room and adjacent compartments, and No. 8 fire room was soon filled also, giving the ship a list of seventeen and a half degrees to port. With the increased displacement water entered through 6-inch gun port No. 10, which was justifiably open to permit using that gun, when the ship had listed nine and a half degrees. This resulted in

THE CASUALTY LISTS.

Owing to the increasing anxiety over the casualties in the A.E.F. resulting from the recent Allied offensive at the Marne, Assistant Secretary of War Crowell issued the following statement on Aug. 5: "We are beginning to receive from General Pershing the toll of victory in the Marne-Aisne offensive. The casualty lists that are now being made public have been received by cable from headquarters, American Expeditionary Force, and represent losses in the recent fighting. There is no indication of the total number of recent casualties, and the lists made public Aug. 5 give the names of 706 officers and men. Other lists are coming in by cable, are being decoded and the next of kin are being notified by telegraph by The Adjutant General's Office in advance of the publication of the names in the press, pursuant to the established custom of the War Department. General Pershing will

supply complete and verified casualty lists as rapidly as they can be prepared and transmitted. These will be given to the press and will speak for themselves as to numbers. I say this to emphasize the point that there should be no speculation as to total casualties, pending the receipt of advices on this subject from General Pershing. The losses reported and to come will bring sadness to many homes. But personal grief will be tempered by the righteousness of the cause in which these brave men have given themselves and by the pride which all free peoples take in the magnificent results of their heroism."

On Aug. 6 the War Department made public seven lists comprising 817 names and two Marine Corps casualty lists were also issued containing 148 names, making a total for the day of 965 casualties, of which 124 names of killed appeared in the Army lists and ten killed in the Marine Corps lists with 645 wounded in the Army

lists and 138 in the Marines. There appeared in these lists for Aug. 6 the name of forty-four commissioned officers of the Army and nine in the Marine Corps. Of the Army officers mentioned only two were in the list of dead, one of these being Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt previously mentioned as missing. The Marine officers mentioned were all in the wounded lists. Seven Army casualty lists were issued on Aug. 7 containing 722 names and one Marine Corps list with 292 names, making the total of casualties named for that date 1,014. Twelve Army officers were listed as being killed in action and one Marine Corps officer.

General Pershing's total casualties to Aug. 9 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 2,787; died of accidents or other causes, 655; died of disease, 1,529; lost at sea, 291; died of wounds, 1,033.

Total deaths, 6,395; wounded, 8,436; missing, including prisoners, 922. Grand total, 15,743.

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Commissioned Casualties Announced in Lists of Aug. 3-8, Inclusive.

KILLED IN ACTION.
Lieutenant Colonel.
Craig, J. M., N.A. (major, Inf., Reg. Army), San Francisco, Cal.

Majors.
Nalle, James B., Inf., Reg. Army, Washington.
Rau, C. J., Burnside, Conn.
Wills, J. H., Engrs., Reg. Army, Auburn, Ala.

Captains.
Comfort, W. C., Kit Carson, Colo.
Geary, Walter McC., Philadelphia.
McCall, Howard C., Philadelphia.
Worthington, Henry, Inf., Reg. Army, Lancaster, Pa.

Lieutenants.
Allen, C. E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Anderson, George R., Ardmore, Okla.
Barry, David M., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Becker, Fred H., Waterloo, Ia.
Billings, E. A., Inf., Reg. Army, Portland, Me.
Boldt, Herman St. J., New York.
Cooper, James A., Hale Centre, Texas.
Crane, V. O., St. Louis, Mo.
Dunbar, Merritt, Walnut, S.C.
Duncan, James M., Terre Haute, Ind.
Evans, Charles H., Marblehead, Mass.
Ewing, David J., Inf., Reg. Army, New Orleans.
Field, Charles W. W., North Windham, Me.
Flechtner, George A., Baltimore, Md.
Foster, G. B., Louisville, Ky.
George, Harry S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ghent, Donald F., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Gibson, P. C., Inf., Reg. Army, Carthage, N.Y.
Hall, G. G., Inf., Reg. Army, Haverhill, Mass.
Hasey, W. H., Toledo, Ohio.
Hutchinson, Robert J., El Paso, Texas.
Jones, Herbert K., Meade, Kas.
Keller, W. S., Barto, Pa.
Klinke, Harold E., Orofino, Ia.
Lovett, Robert M., Chicago, Ill.
Marston, F. B., Inf., Reg. Army, Pensacola, Fla.
McConnell, F. J., Richmond Hill, N.Y.
Mehl, Byron H., Field Art., Reg. Army, Leavenworth, Kas.
Monroe, D. E., Marion, S.C.
Payne, F. W., Charleston, W. Va.
Pique, James A., Nashville, Tenn.
Pollard, Fred D., North Adams, Mass.
Purdy, Robert O., Jr., Sumter, S.C.
Reynolds, H. P., Uxbridge, Mass.
Richard, Forbes, Inf., Reg. Army, Denver.
Ryley, George W., Lawrence, Mass.
Slaton, Frank W., Dallas, Texas.
Smith, Joseph C., Rochester, N.Y.
Stramberg, Charles M., Somerville, Mass.
Turner, Robert, Statesville, N.C.
Wood, Lambert A., Portland, Ore.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Majors.
Beal, Howard W., Lewiston, Me.
Farrell, Louis, Inf., Reg. Army, Fort Snelling.

Captains.
Back, R. H., Inf., Reg. Army, Vancouver, Wash.
Bazy, James D., Tyron, N.C.
Manning, John S., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Phillips, Edward H., Athol, Mass.

Lieutenants.
Arnold, James P., Butler, Mo.
Bonsall, Herman E., Parnassus, Pa.
Clark, Elliott B., Weldon, N.C.
Conover, Alfred P., Keyport, N.J.
Leads, Charles A., Birmingham, Ala.
McCarthy, John B., Milwaukee, Wis.
Mellinger, Deleth E., Ephrata, Pa.
Moshier, Leon N., Mayville, N.D.
Saffold, Ray P., Selma, Ala.
Treadway, Wolcott W., Meriden, Conn.

DIED OF DISEASE.
Lieutenant.
Spiegelberg, Sidney L., New York.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.
Captain.
Betowski, Paul E., Waverly, N.Y.

Lieutenant.
Larson, Harlin K., Harvard, Ia.

DIED FROM AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.
Lieutenants.
Bishop, Remson, Detroit, Mich.
Clapp, Roger H., Salt Lake City.
Hathaway, Edward T., Houston, Texas.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Captains.
Bridges, Melvin W., Chicago.
Colburn, Alvin, Washington, D.C.
Cotton, J. W., Inf., Reg. Army, Hollywood, Cal.
Dunn, J. L., Inf., Reg. Army, Hauppauge, N.Y.
Findlay, Roland G., Houlton, Me.
Hudson, Paul R., Inf., Reg. Army, Sharon, Pa.
Ince, E. G., Quincy, Ill.
Langer, Jerome F., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nathness, Albert, West Menominee, Wis.

Lieutenants.
Alexander, King W., Chambersburg, Pa.
Andrews, Lawrence G., Wauseon, Ohio.
Austin, W. W., Brookline, Mass.
Bellis, Newman H., Wausau, Wis.
Bidwell, Harold F., Hartford, Conn.
Bond, M. H., Enid, Okla.
Brockman, Earl H., Weiser, Ia.
Brocker, Wesley G., Lindstrom, Minn.
Brown, L., St. Louis, Mo.
Brown, R. E., Inf., Reg. Army, Rome, N.Y.
Chandler, William H., Brooklyn.
Christie, D. F., Milo, Me.
Clements, Albert, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Coke, G. W., Bristol, Va.
de Lacourt, Reginald B., Stratford, Conn.
Douglas, Charles W. H., Syracuse, N.Y.
Dunington, Walter G., Jr., Farmville, Va.
Flanagan, H. M., Fond du Lac, Wis.
Graves, Randall E., Bay City, Mich.
Green, Andrew H., Raleigh, N.C.
Green, W. C., P.A., Reg. Army, Deridder, La.
Harrahan, Joseph P., New York.
Hartney, James L., Maynard, Minn.
Hayes, W. H., Bell Buckle, Tenn.
Hickey, B. W., Inf., Reg. Army, Belle Fourche, S.D.
Hornbeck, H. N., Yonkers, N.Y.

Lieutenants.
Howard, William H., Lockport, Ill.
Janda, Ladislav T., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Katz, J., Atlantic City, N.J.
Kelly, James P., Lynn, Mass.
Kerrigan, John P., West Rutland, N.Y.
Kirk, Harry J., Albany, N.Y.
Kirkpatrick, L. E., Aberdeen, S.D.
Lamb, Levi L., California, Pa.
Loux, Thomas G., Albany, N.Y.
McInerney, Arnold M., South Bend, Ind.
MacMurphy, Allin B., South Burlington, Vt.
Mathis, Allen W., Fort Payne, Ala.
Morgan, George H., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Oldfield, John C., Garnerville, N.Y.
Pickett, Guy, Karnes City, Texas.
Pilkington, George C., Parker, S.D.
Pope, Arthur W., Inf., Reg. Army, Boston.
Quinn, Jim, Memphis, Tenn.
Ragland, Harvey E., F.A., Reg. Army, Cookeville, Tenn.

Lieutenants.
Rayburn, Robert L., Hurley, S.D.
Rice, Malcolm, Paintsville, Ky.
Scott, G. C., Medford, Mass.
Stark, Joseph W., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Staines, Tracey R., El Paso, Texas.
Steinbecker, H. M., Plymouth, Wis.
Thall, A. B., St. Louis, Mo.
Thurber, J. P., Milton, Mass.
Twine, Delos A., New York.
Tuley, Allen A., Des Moines, Ia.
Warner, E., Chicago, Ill.
Wassan, Clyde H., Topeka, Kas.
Welch, Henry A., El Paso, Texas.
Westervelt, Edgar C., Lincoln, Neb.
Weyman, Herbert L., Caledonia, Minn.
Wickoff, Weir W., St. Charles, Minn.
Wilson, John E., North Lovell, Me.
Woodard, Dudley W., New Amsterdam, Ind.
Zwicky, W., Oskosh, Wis.

WOUNDED, DEGREES UNDETERMINED.
Lieutenants.
Brown, Wilfred R., Atlanta, Ga.
Ogle, Kenneth L., Terre Haute, Ind.
Rice, Carl C., Rolla, Mo.

MISSING IN ACTION.
Major.
Brown, Harry M. (capt., Inf., Reg. Army), Los Angeles, Cal.

Captain.
Truxal, William C., Meyersdale, Pa.
Lieutenants.
Bonner, Robert J., Philadelphia.
Chalmers, William W., Fitchburg, Mass.
Crosse, Samuel S., Somerset, Pa.
Duke, J. E., Jr., Inf., Reg. Army, Washington.
Edwards, Roland, Arlington, Mass.
Graham, J. G., Washington, D.C.
Guy, Bert, New Brighton, Pa.
Jerome, Gilbert H., New Haven, Conn.
Lewis, Henry C., Germantown, Pa.
McChesney, Harold A., San Jose, Cal.
McKeown, Stuart E., Fort Collins, Colo.
Malen, Joseph M., Garden City, Ind.
Parry, Maxwell O., Indianapolis, Ind.
Ratterman, G. H., Nashville, Tenn.
Schell, Wilbur E., Somerset, Pa.

Shaw, Ervin D., Sumter, S.C.
Smith, Herbert D., New York.
Strong, Alfred R., Sioux City, Ia.
Tichener, C. H., Isle of Pines, West Indies.
Tucker, Rowan H., Fort Worth, Texas.

INTERNEED IN PRISON CAMP.
KARLSRUHE.
Major.
Browne, Harry M., San Diego, Cal.

First Lieutenants.
Browning, Robert G., South Minneapolis, Minn.
Duke, James E., Washington, D.C.
Lewis, Henry C., Germantown, Penn.
McDonald, Durwood L., Burt, Ia.
Mellen, Joseph M., Garden City, L.I.
Ratterman, George, Nashville, Tenn.
Rhodes, Carlyle, Terre Haute, Ind.
Schnitz, Herbert D., New York.
Tichenor, Caxton H., Isle of Pines, W.I.

Second Lieutenants.
MacChesney, H. A., San Jose, Cal.
Strong, Alfred R., Sioux City, Ia.
Tucker, Rowan H., Fort Worth, Texas.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.
The following is a summary of Marine Corps casualties to Aug. 8:
Officers: Deaths, 30; wounded, 51; missing, 1. Total, 82.
Enlisted men: Deaths, 778; wounded, 1,639; in hands of enemy, 5; missing, 82. Total, 2,504. Grand total, 2,586.

KILLED IN ACTION.
Lieutenants.
Burr, Carleton, Boston.
Mack, William H., Holyoke, Mass.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Captain.
Karstaedt, F. W., Sparrows Point, Md.

Lieutenant.
Matteson, C. P., Buffalo, Wyo.

WOUNDED, DEGREES UNDETERMINED.
Captains.
Messersmith, R., Fleetwood, Pa.
Voeth, Robert W., Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Lieutenants.
Etheridge, Charles, Norfolk, Va.
Fank, Walter S., Weatherford, Texas.
Hope, Edward B., Waterloo, S.C.
Godbey, Arnold B., St. Louis, Mo.
Leshar, Charles Z., Carbondale, Pa.
Murray, Clive E., Kenefick, Okla.
Redford, David A., Pawtucket, R.I.
Skilton, Albert G., Corvallis, Ore.
Wallace, O. S., Minneapolis.

Second Lieutenants.
McLeod, H., Paulding, O.
Schneider, J. G., Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
Timmerman, L. F., Jr., Leominster, Mass.

flooding the gun deck and accelerated the heeling of the ship and her final capsizing.

The captain properly withheld the order to abandon ship until he was certain that the ship would capsize and sink. The ship was abandoned in good order, and excellent discipline prevailed. Gun crews remained at their guns and continued firing at all suspicious objects until they were forced to jump into the water. The captain was the last to leave the ship. The steamships *Malden*, Captain Brown, *Bussun*, Captain Brewer, and *E. P. Jones*, Captain Dodge, rescued the men in the water and transported them to New York. The court states the captains of these steamers showed courage and a splendid spirit in taking their ships into these waters, where a submarine had apparently been operating, and it is recommended that suitable acknowledgment be made by the Navy Department of their gallantry. On the day subsequent to this disaster six contact mines were located by the Naval forces in the vicinity of the position where the disaster to the U.S.S. *San Diego* occurred.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO SIBERIA.

That the United States is to join with Japan in a "benevolent invasion" of Siberia and that we are to send a military expedition to that country was made known through announcements by the State Department on Aug. 3 and by General March on Aug. 7, this last being incidental to the Chief of Staff's mid-week review of the military situation. The Government's purpose in sending this force to Siberia is for no other ends than to guard military stores which may be subsequently needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defense. General March's announcement as to the military program was:

"The United States has organized an expedition to Siberia. The officer selected to command this expedition is Major Gen. William S. Graves, who is now in command of the 8th Division, Camp Fremont, Cal. The nucleus of the American force in Siberia will come from the Philippines, and will consist of the 27th and 31st Regiments of Regular Infantry. That force will be supplemented by other troops sent from the United States. The purpose of organization of the expedition has been announced by the President through the State Department, and I need not refer to that further. The force is relatively small and is not for the purpose of establishing an eastern front in Russia, but for the purpose set forth in the President's memorandum, and no other." General March added that Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A., is in command of the 27th U.S. Infantry and Col. Elmore F. Taggart, U.S.A., in command of the 31st U.S. Infantry. He also stated that when General Graves arrived at Vladivostok he would announce that fact.

The "President's memorandum" referred to by General March was a statement issued by the State Department through Acting Secretary of State Poik on Aug. 3 in which was outlined the Government's program and purposes in the matter of sending troops to Siberia or Russia co-jointly with the Japanese. The statement began with the declaration that "military intervention in Russia at this time would be more likely to add to the present bad confusion there than to cure it, and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses. Such military intervention as has been most frequently proposed, even supposing it to be efficacious in its immediate object of delivering an attack upon Germany from the east, would, in the opinion of the Government, be more likely to turn out to be a method of making use of Russia rather than to be a method of serving her. As the Government of the United States sees the present circumstances, therefore, military action is admissible in Russia now only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czechoslovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance.

"Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel the only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defense." It is also explained that "the Government of the United States hopes and purposes to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers and Red Cross representatives and agents of the Young Men's Christian Association accustomed to organizing the best methods of spreading useful information and rendering educational help in a modest kind, in order in some systematic way to relieve the immediate economic necessities of the people there in every way for which an opportunity may open."

Commanders of Our Forces in Siberia.

Major Gen. William S. Graves, Nat. Army (colonel, Infantry, Regular Army), appointed to command the American Expeditionary Forces to Siberia, is a West Pointer, having been graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1889, when he was assigned to the 7th Infantry as a second lieutenant. He subsequently served with the 6th, 7th, 5th, 20th, 26th and 20th Regiments of Infantry, between 1896 and 1914. He served later on the General Staff. General Graves, who was born in Texas, March 27, 1865, has had a valuable all-round experience. In his early days he served on the frontier at posts in Colorado and Wyoming. He was inspector of small arms practice and acting judge advocate of the Department of Columbia; served as acting adjutant general of the Department of Colorado. He took part in campaigns in the Philippines with the 20th Infantry, and during the campaign of Gen. James F. Bell in Batangas he received the thanks of his brigade commander for gallantry in a number of actions. He served as adjutant general of the 1st Brigade in the Philippines.

Col. Henry D. Styer, commanding the 27th U.S. Infantry in the Philippines, who with his command has been ordered to duty in Siberia, was born in Pennsylvania on Sept. 21, 1862. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was assigned to the 21st Infantry. During his service he has commanded every unit from a squad to a brigade. His early service was on the frontier at posts in Wyoming and Utah. He was in the Philippines with the 13th Infantry during the insurrection there, took active part in the campaigns against insurgent bands, and was officially mentioned in orders for his part in the capture of Vicente Prado. After college duty in the United States, he served another detail in the Philippines for three years. In 1914 he was with the New Jersey National Guard as an inspector and instructor, rendering valuable service. Colonel Styer in 1891 married Miss Bessie Wilkes, granddaughter of

Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N. Their son, Capt. W. D. Styer, in the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., is now serving with the American Expeditionary Force, and another son, Lieut. Charles W. Styer, is serving in the U.S. Navy. Colonel Styer last year was appointed a brigadier general, National Army, but was honorably discharged from the N.A. several months ago. He was in command of the 181st Infantry Brigade at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Col. Elmore F. Taggart, who has been assigned to command the 31st Infantry, U.S.A., which has been ordered from the Philippines as part of the U.S. force going to Siberia, was born in Ohio Oct. 6, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the 6th Infantry. Colonel Taggart has had wide experience. He has served in campaigns in Cuba in 1898 and later in Philippine campaigns. His early service was on the frontier. He has a record as an expert rifle shot, and has taken part in many rifle competitions. During campaigns in the Philippines he served as major in the 28th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He was chief of police in Manila and quartermaster of the transport *Relief* and the transport *Crook*.

ENGINEER CANDIDATES' EXAMINATIONS.

The Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., needs 2,000 qualified practical engineers to be commissioned in the National Army and sent to training camps for a rigorous course of practical work before sending them to active duty with the American Expeditionary Force. The word "qualified" does not mean that these candidates must be graduates of technical schools, although that is preferred, but they must be men of a professional ability that makes it possible for them to take the training required to prepare them for duty as military engineers. Candidates for commissions in the Engineers must be above the present draft age and under forty-two years to be eligible for commission, and for information or to file application they must communicate directly with Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. The successful candidate upon acceptance after examination receives a commission and is also allowed seven cents a mile for traveling expenses to his place of training. It is true the commission is probationary and holding it depends upon the ability of the candidate to pass his examinations at the end of his training course, but it insures him a reasonable means of supporting his dependents until he enters upon active duty. In event of failing to secure the commission he receives an honorable discharge from the Service instead of being obliged to remain in the ranks as a private. Men between the ages of thirty-two and thirty-six will receive commissions as first lieutenants and those above that age as captains. Advancement after the first commission will depend upon the ability of the officer and the number of vacancies.

Examinations of candidates are about to begin for those who have filed their applications and while others may apply for examination, the privilege can be granted only to those who file their applications with the Corps of Engineers, which grants them leave to take the examination and will notify them of the time and place to appear. The board of examiners, of which Major E. H. Williams is president, left Washington on Aug. 8, and will conduct examinations in cities on the dates in August and September as follows: Detroit, Aug. 10; Cincinnati, Aug. 12; Louisiana, Aug. 13; Indianapolis, Aug. 14th; St. Louis, Aug. 15; Kansas City, Aug. 16 and 17; St. Paul, Aug. 19 and 20; Denver, Aug. 22; Salt Lake City, Aug. 24; Butte, Aug. 27; Seattle, Aug. 29 and 30; Portland, Ore., Aug. 31; San Francisco, Sept. 2, 3 and 4; Los Angeles, Sept. 5, 6 and 7; Deming, N.M., Sept. 10; and Dallas, Sept. 13.

Four hundred and ninety applicants who have filed their papers in the office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington have been ordered to take these examinations, and this number may be augmented by candidates whose papers are received and approved before the arrival of the board at the place where they are to be examined. Congressional action in the near future will advance the maximum draft age, but what the effect of such increased scope of the draft will have in the way of lessening the number of eligibles is not yet apparent.

SUSPENSION OF ENLISTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Enlistments in both the Army and Navy were suspended on Aug. 8 through orders issued by the War and Navy Departments pending Congressional action on the proposed amendments to the Selective Service law. In the Navy order the fact was mentioned that there might be a resumption of enlistments once the law had been amended. The order from the War Department stated that it would remain in force until "pending legislation with regard to draft ages is disposed of and suitable regulations drawn up to cover the operation of the selective system under the new law." Secretary Baker later stated that the order does not apply to the case of any one already in process of enlistment or on the way to a commission.

Secretary of War Baker said this action was taken "in order to prevent the disruption of the industry of the country and the impairment of the efficiency of the various governmental agencies which would follow the indiscriminate enlistment of men up to the age of forty-five. It is the Department's intention to present to the President for promulgation regulations in connection with the operation of the selective system which will make it truly selective and leave it to the Government to determine whether men can be spared from their present occupations for military service."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels said: "The large increase in enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps has made it possible to suspend further enlistment until pending legislation affecting the draft for the Army is disposed of. When it is resumed it will be in full cooperation with the War Department under arrangements which will secure all the men needed for both Services."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1919, have been designated during the past week:

Arizona—Charles Oscar Moody, Douglas; John Ivanovich, first alternate, Tucson; Edwin Felts Baldwin, second alternate, Bisbee.

Illinois—James D. O'Connell, Chicago; George V. Daniels, Tallula; Robert C. Dearborn, first alternate, Mount Sterling.

Louisiana—Herman Winsberg, Thibodeau; Ferdinand

G. Blumenthal, Jr., first alternate, New Iberia; George H. Carmouche, second alternate, Napoleonville.

Maryland—William Field Sadtler, Timonium; Charles W. Cole, first alternate, Towson; Charles H. Hurley, second alternate, Baltimore.

Michigan—Arthur B. Herpolsheimer, North Grand Rapids.

Oklahoma—Garrison Munger, Enid.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has sent out formal notice that the National Matches of 1918 will be shot at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning Sept. 16, 1918. We have previously announced this date. Each state, territory and the District of Columbia may be represented by a civilian team of sixteen members designated by the governor of the state or territory or the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Civilians must be able-bodied citizens of the United States of military age (sixteen to forty-five). Teams will report at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 1 to receive instruction in small-arms practice at the Small-Arms Firing School, and engage in practice (Sept. 1 to 21 inclusive). An appropriation is available to pay transportation and subsistence of authorized designated teams.

The opportunity is given civilians to attend the Small-Arms Firing School in order that coaches and instructors may be developed. Only such members as are qualified to receive this instruction and who are willing to devote the period, Sept. 1 to 21 inclusive, to engage in practice and participate in the matches, and who are willing to serve as instructors and coaches for their organization should be nominated. Clubs are urged to make their nominations of shooters at once.

The U.S. rifle, model 1917, and Colt automatic pistol will be used. Arms and ammunition will be furnished at camp if desired. An appropriation is available from which transportation and subsistence may be paid for sixteen team members. All competitors should take with them blankets, towels, toilet articles, etc. Tentage and cots will be furnished. The annual individual matches of the National Rifle Association will be shot at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning Sept. 9. In these matches any rifle may be used.

ARMY RANK AND PRECEDENCE.

Mr. Chamberlain on Aug. 5 introduced the following bill in the Senate:

S. 4850.—To amend Art. 119 of the Articles of War to read: "Art. 119. Rank and Precedence Among Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers.—That in time of war or public danger, when two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of forces drafted or called into the service of the United States; and third, officers of the Volunteer forces: Provided, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in forces drafted or called into the service of the United States or in the Volunteer forces shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissions in the Regular Army, except that as between such officers and officers of the Regular Army holding permanent commissions in the Regular Army in the same grade, the latter shall rank and have precedence over the former; and that the rank of officers of the Regular Army under commissions in the National Guard as such shall not, for the purposes of this article be held to antedate the acceptance of such officers into the service of the United States under said commissions."

FLAG CHANGES.

The flags of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War; the General, Chief of Staff; and General have been changed in Army Regulations, under date of July 13, 1918, as follows:

1. FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—A flag of scarlet bunting, rectangular in shape, 3 feet hoist and 4 feet 9 inches fly, containing in proper proportion in each of the four corners a five-pointed white star with one point upward. In the center, in colors, the official coat of arms of the United States.
2. FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.—A flag of white bunting, rectangular in shape, 3 feet hoist and 4 feet 9 inches fly, containing in proper proportions in each of the four corners a five-pointed scarlet star with one point upward. In the center, in colors, the official coat of arms of the United States.
3. FOR GENERAL, CHIEF OF STAFF.—A flag of scarlet and white bunting, joined with a diagonal seam from lower left-hand corner to upper right-hand corner, rectangular in shape, 3 feet hoist and 4 feet 9 inches fly. In the center of the flag shall be a large five-pointed star, in white, one point upward. In the center of this star, in colors, shall be the official coat of arms of the United States. In each of the upper left and right hand corners of the red bunting will be placed a white star, and in each of the lower left and right-hand corners of the white bunting a red star, points of stars upward, and to be of proportionate size.
4. FOR GENERAL.—A flag of scarlet bunting, rectangular in shape, 3 feet hoist and 4 feet 9 inches fly, with four white stars of suitable size placed in the center line of the length of the flag, points upward.

DELAYS IN SOLDIER'S MAIL.

The continuance of the delays in the soldier's mail, particularly as affecting the members of the American Expeditionary Force, was the subject of a spirited criticism by Senator Johnson of California in the Senate on Aug. 5. The Senator read telegrams and letters from all over the country, most of them written by parents complaining of the mail service. The writers asserted that their boys overseas received only a small number of the letters sent them, and that weeks and months elapsed during which out of dozens of letters sent the soldiers received not a single missive.

There can be no excuse for such delays in the transmission of letters, said Senator Johnson. Then he related his own experience with the service. Here are the instances, said Senator Johnson. Paris to Washington, a letter mailed June 28, received Aug. 2. General headquarters to Washington June 3 to Aug. 2. Army Post Office No. 714, June 29 to Aug. 2. Army Post Office No. 731, June 28 to Aug. 2. And even this is an improvement over the service meted out to our citizens before. Senator Johnson said he only brought this to

the attention of the Senate to suggest that there was something about the mail service between the folks at home and the men abroad that needed stirring up.

ADMIRAL PALMER DISCUSSES DRAFT BILL.

Twelve members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs were present on Aug. 8 and engaged actively in consideration of the Senate bill 4856, for the amendment of Sections 2, 4 and 5 of the "act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," commonly called the Selective Service law. The committee let it be known that while they cannot tell when the Senate will take up discussion of the bill, it is more than probable that the committee report will be submitted some time during the week of Aug. 11.

Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, appeared before the committee for the purpose of informing them as to the relation of the draft to the personnel of the Navy, and it is understood that he stated that the personnel requirements for the Navy were very light, as the present force of about 450,000 was sufficient to meet all calls for men that are likely to be made in the near future. He added that it will be comparatively easy for the Navy to secure all the men it needs if it is permitted to accept volunteers, a practice that has been temporarily interrupted. The upward extension of the age limit to forty-five years will hardly affect the Navy, as except in the case of certain specialists it has no place for men of the extreme age limit in the hard service of Navy sea duty. The Navy, having at the request of the Shipping Board taken over the organization and training of the personnel for the mercantile marine, will make a call for approximately 200,000 men for that purpose. It will not be a serious matter to obtain this number, as the board will not be obliged, according to present indications, to ask for them at a rate faster than 15,000 a month; and this will not interfere with the calling of men to be trained for the Army.

WHAT THE NEW RATING SCALE MEANS.

Dr. Arthur U. Pope, of the University of California, now one of the lecturers and instructors of the Committee on Classification of Personnel for the Army, in a speech delivered a few days ago explaining the recently installed system of rating for officers, said in part:

"The difficulties of producing a scientific and usable scale that should have real military value are most formidable. The scheme for appraising an officer's value must in the first place be simple and usable. We cannot construct psychological laboratories behind the lines, nor train a staff of experts to deal with such problems. The officers must rate one another, and the scale must be so simple and available that the average Army officer can apply it with complete success. Moreover, it must be a rapid working scale. Time in this war is not only money, it is blood and victory. A good scale must be rapidly constructed, quickly applied and quickly read, and these requirements are fully met by the rating scale. It is so simple that a person of ordinary intelligence can be taught to construct and employ it in less than half an hour. With a little refinement one can use it with great confidence and accuracy. In application, sixty seconds is enough for the rating of the average officer. Indeed, General Wood found that he could rate men at the rate of forty seconds per man and be more confident of the result than he had been in the employment of the old efficiency system, which took many times longer.

"Again, the results as contained on the qualification and rating cards can be instantly read off, which is more than could be said for the old efficiency system which was used in the Regular Army. On qualification and rating cards results are concentrated and clearly exhibited. But speed and availability are useless unless we can combine with them accuracy. This is perhaps the chief boast of the rating scale that it can actually appraise human quality with something like mathematical precision. Not only are the results rendered in figures on a scale of 100, allowing of fine and definite discriminations, but in actual operation the rating scale has a degree of uniformity that has astonished even those who created it. Where officers apply the scale with any care or understanding it has been found that their independent ratings of a third officer agree within a few points. The average throughout the entire Army on the first application of a rough trial scale showed a divergence of these independent ratings of less than five points, and several camps within the last month have shown records of less than three in the divergence of their independent ratings. At Camp Devens three officers, differing in experience, temperament and point of view, without consultation, assigned a fourth officer a rank of 69. Moreover, the variations in average ratings between camps, who have been properly instructed in the use of the scale, is almost nil, for in the camps that we have so far calculated the variation is less than one and one-half per cent. This means that the rating of an officer will be the same throughout the country, and whether rated in Camp Lewis, on the Pacific coast, in Texas, Massachusetts or in France itself, his rating will be approximately the same.

"The final requirement of a good scale is that it shall, to a considerable degree, minimize the personal equation. This the new scale does by concealing from the rater the total rating of his candidates until the process is complete. The rater does not use adjectives, 'good, bad or indifferent,' but simply compares the candidate with actual men. This he can do with actual men for various qualities. The rater is not asked whether he approves or disapproves of a certain person, but whether or not this person is like someone else. When an officer is appraised in the light of an abstract ideal of perfect efficiency on the other hand we find the variations are often as much as forty per cent. when two officers are appraising the same candidate.

"Finally, the rating scale must itself embody the maximum military wisdom that can be brought to bear. A consistent, rapid, usable scale would be for Army purposes useless if it merely represented certain civilian preferences. The rating scale now in use may be said to embody the fullest wisdom and experience of the commanding officers of the United States Army. Few devices have been submitted to Army use that have been so perfectly tested as this scale. For months it was tried out in every conceivable way and had to make slow way against severe criticisms from any of the important officers in our Army. In this searching fire it has been refined and im-

proved until it now represents what the wisest military minds of our country deem to be the qualifications of the ideal officer."

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

Grand Cross Presented to General Pershing.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, was awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government on Aug. 3. Premier Clemenceau sent a telegram to General Pershing saying that the French Republic "desires to recognize by this distinction the eminent qualities that you have displayed, and the remarkable services rendered by you in organizing so promptly and efficiently the American forces in France. France shall never forget that it was at a moment when the struggle was most bitter that your splendid troops came to add their efforts to ours. This cross shall be the symbol of our gratitude." The presentation took place at the A.E.F. headquarters on Aug. 6, President Poincaré making it in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. General Pershing thanked President Poincaré for the honor, which he declared he valued as a mark of friendship and respect from France for the American Army. The two men then reviewed the troops.

The Spanish government has appointed General de Monteverde to head a Spanish military mission which will visit the American front in France. The mission will include experts in all arms. General de Monteverde formerly was Spanish military attaché at Washington.

During the week ended Aug. 2 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the A. E. F. was 159. These men were sent to the various Army hospitals where facilities for treatment and physical reconstruction have been provided.

Positions of 26th, 27th and 33d Divisions.

In the course of his mid-week discussion of the military situation on Aug. 7, General March made known the positions of three divisions of American troops, giving particulars hitherto not made public. The 26th Division, he said, started combat training in the middle of June in the Woivre sector north of Toul and on the 18th of July it appeared in the line on the Marne salient, taking part in the attack of July 19. General March had previously mentioned that this division was engaged in the attack on Epieds on July 22. He stated that the 27th Division was still in the training area so far as was known. Concerning the 33d Division the only report he had was that it took part in the engagement of July 4 in Picardy. General March said that the salient we have all been discussing for the last two weeks no longer exists and that the Allied line now runs practically straight across "from Montdidier to Verdun."

General Dupont Praises 42d Division.

General Dupont, commanding the 6th Corps of the French army, in G.O. 50, dated June 15, 1918, pays a high tribute to the 42d Division, National Guard (Rainbow), under Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher. He said: "At the moment when the 42d U.S. Infantry Division is leaving the Lorraine front, the commanding general of the 6th Army Corps desires to do homage to the fine military qualities which it has continuously exhibited, and to the services which it has rendered in the Baccarat sector. The offensive ardor, the sense for the utilization and the organization of terrain as for the liaison of the arms, the spirit of method, the discipline shown by all its officers and men, the inspiration animating them, prove that at the first call, they can henceforth take a glorious place in the new line of battle.

"The commanding general of the 6th Army Corps expresses his deepest gratitude to the 42d Division for its precious collaboration; he particularly thanks the distinguished commander of this division, General Menoher, the officers under his orders and his staff so brilliantly directed by Colonel MacArthur. It is with a sincere regret that the entire 6th Army Corps sees the 42d Division depart. But the bonds of affectionate comradeship which have been formed here will not be broken; for us, in faithful memory, are united the living and the dead of the Rainbow Division those who are leaving for hard combats and those who, after having nobly sacrificed their lives on the land of the East, now rest there, guarded over piously by France. These sentiments of warm esteem will be still more deeply affirmed, during the impending struggles where the fate of Free Peoples is to be decided. May our units, side by side, contribute valiantly to the triumph of Justice and Right."

Honor List in the A.E.F.

The Commander in Chief has awarded Distinguished Service Crosses to the following members of the A.E.F. "for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names," according to the report from General Pershing of Aug. 7. The names of the officers and men and their citations are:

First Lieut. Charles W. Myers, M.R.C.—"At Vaux, July 1, 1918, established under heavy shell fire an advance dressing station for the treatment and evacuation of men wounded in the first waves of the assaults."

Second Lieut. John C. Miller, Engineers—"About midnight, June 19-20, 1918, near Lucy-le-Bocage, with a few volunteers entered a woods heavily shelled and gassed and recovered two wounded members of his platoon."

Corpl. Thomas J. Smith, Inf.—"On June 6, 1918, near Chateau-Thierry, after having been severely wounded remained with his platoon, encouraging and urging on men in the absence of their platoon sergeant, who had been killed."

Pvt. Louis D. Goodrich, Engineers—"On June 9, 1918, voluntarily carried an important message from Lucy-le-Bocage to Bourreches in daylight along an open road between the lines exposed to small arms fire."

Sergt. George Oiler, Inf.—"On July 1, 1918, near Vaux, volunteered and led a liaison patrol through a thick woods known to be strongly held by enemy machine guns. After being severely wounded, brought back four prisoners and valuable information."

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE NAVY.

Reports received at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy show that the rate of admissions to the hospitals in the shore stations in the United States for the week ending Aug. 3 was 4.61, as compared with 4.62 for the week ending July 27. The rate of deaths from disease covering the same period was 1.2, the lowest reported since the beginning of the war. The figures for the week ending July 27 were 2.4. Deaths reported from all causes for the week ending Aug. 3 was 3.7, which was identically the same as for the week ending July 27. The

number of deaths reported throughout was 21 for the week ending Aug. 3. This, of course, does not include casualties in the Marine Corps, which were covered in the Army reports of the period and which have not been reported to the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Reports from all the principal shore stations in the United States show the following totals of contagious diseases: Cerebro spinal fever, 2 cases; diphtheria, 2; pneumonia, 14; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 4; mumps, 110. In connection with these figures it is interesting to note that all of the stations are filled to their capacity and additional facilities are being provided to meet the space required for the accommodation of the 200,000 additional enlisted men who have volunteered for enlistment to meet the requirements to man the new ships turned over to the Navy by the Shipping Board.

PROMOTION OF PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Replying to an inquiry as to the authority for temporary promotion of passed assistant surgeons to the rank of lieutenant commander during the period of the war pending the convenience of the examining board, we would say that this is based upon the Act of May 22, 1917, and July 1, 1918. No general order was issued on the subject, and no additional ruling has been made, the wording of the act itself having been accepted by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as being sufficiently definite.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Hydrographic Office Charts.

In order to expedite the issue of charts and sailing directions to the Navy, the Bureau of Navigation, in Circular Letter No. 15 of 1918, has directed that all requests for Hydrographic Office publications be made direct to the Hydrographer, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. Attention is called to the following paragraph in the introduction to the Station Catalogues of Charts: "Chart Numbers—The figures in the left upper and right lower corners show the publication number of a chart; and this should always be used, with the initials of the office of publication (H.O. 875, C.S. 9102, B.A. 2123, L.S. 312, for example), in ordering charts from the Hydrographic Office or in making reports containing hydrographic information."

Launching of Destroyers.

The United States torpedoboot destroyer Mahan was launched on Aug. 4 at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass. The vessel is named after the late Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., and was christened by his niece, Miss Ellen K. Mahan. Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., commandant of the 1st Naval District, was among those present.

The United States torpedoboot destroyer McDermott was launched on Aug. 6 at Squantum, Mass., from the plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. As Mrs. Eugene G. Grace, wife of the president of the corporation, named the vessel and as it started down the ways a shower of roses was dropped on the boat by cranesmen perched high above the spectators.

At the request of Mrs. Byrd Greer Wood, of Dayton, Ohio, who was unable to be present, the Secretary of the Navy named Miss Evelina Porter Gleaves as sponsor for the destroyer Greer named for her father, Rear Admiral James A. Greer. The launch took place at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1. Admiral Greer commanded the flagship of Admiral D. D. Porter in the Red River campaign in the Civil War. Miss Gleaves, the daughter of Rear Admiral Gleaves, of the Cruiser and Transport Force, is the great-grand-niece of Commodore Porter of Essex fame and has the distinction of having ten destroyers named for her family. Miss Gleaves is the daughter of Rear Admiral Gleaves, U.S.N.

Chains for Identification Tags.

A change in Article 4502 of the Naval Instructions has been approved authorizing the addition of ear protectors and metal metal chains for identification tags to the list of articles to be carried for sale in ships' stores. Advance notice of this change in the Naval Instructions is published by Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., so that these articles may be approved for purchase by commanding officers in advance of the formal notice of change in the Naval Instructions.

Ensign Barnes Makes "Blimp" Record.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch stating that Ensign P. J. Barnes, U.S.N.F.C., operating in European waters, has established a new endurance record for the "Blimp" type of airship by remaining in the air thirty hours and thirty minutes.

School for Navy Balloon Pilots.

Secretary Daniels announces that the Navy contemplates establishing an additional training school for balloon pilots. This school will probably be located at some point east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio river, and it is hoped that suitable quarters for the personnel can be secured at some school, university or country club. In addition to available buildings, a field will be necessary to carry on the outdoor work. It is also essential that there be good transportation facilities at the point selected.

Crew of U.S.S. Dodger Commended.

Secretary Daniels has commended three members of the crew of the U.S.S. Dodger II for their heroism in saving the lives of the men on the Spanish steamer Serantes when that vessel was destroyed by fire on July 13. John King Galleher, chief boatswain's mate, U.S. N.R.F., is commended for the excellent seamanship he displayed and the great risks he took in order to save the lives of men on the burning ship. Burton Ernest Emro, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., is given credit for extraordinary heroism in seizing a rope that was hanging over the bow of the Serantes, climbing hand over hand to the deck of the burning vessel and rescuing a man who had fallen unconscious on the deck. George Francis Grady, seaman, U.S.N.R.F., is commended for his gallant work in rescuing from the water members of the crew of the Spanish ship. The commanding officer reports that vast quantities of oil were burning on the water and barrels of oil were bursting all around, but Grady, in addition to rescuing men who had jumped into the water, brought the dinghy to the side of the burning vessel to rescue the unconscious man picked up on the deck.

Enlisted Men Commended.

Secretary Daniels has commended Edmer Bailey, chief boatswain's mate, U.S.N., for the manner in which

the armed guard under his command conducted itself, following the torpedoing of the steamship Argonaut, June 5, 1918. The gun crew stood at their stations for forty minutes after the torpedo hit the vessel in the hope that the submarine would come up, and Bailey and the gun crew did not leave the ship until she was about to sink.

Secretary Daniels has commended J. E. Dowty, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., for his gallantry in jumping into San Francisco Bay, July 8, 1918, into oil-covered water and rescuing from drowning a Japanese woman who had fallen overboard from a steamer.

J. Valdez, ship's cook, first class, U.S.N., has been commended for his promptness and presence of mind in jumping overboard on the morning of June 20, 1918, and rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

Secretary Daniels has commended John W. Rogers, seaman signalman, first class, U.S.N., for his display of self-sacrificing heroism following the explosion on the S.S. Florence H. on April 17, 1918. Rogers gave no thought to his own safety, but stayed on deck, getting loose wood material ready to throw over the ship's side to help those already in the water, and after he went overboard he gave up the timber to which he was clinging in order that others might be saved.

William Henry Watters, jr., carpenter's mate, first class, and Frank Joseph Grogan, machinist's mate, first class, both U.S.N.R.F., have been commended for their gallantry in jumping overboard from the U.S.S. Aloha on the morning of July 10 and assisting in the rescue of a shipmate who had accidentally fallen overboard and would have been drowned but for their assistance.

Enlisted Casualties.

Daniel Joseph Crowley, engineman, second class, U.S.N., fell overboard from the U.S.S. Walke, July 29, and was drowned. The body was recovered.

William M. T. Beckley, mess attendant, first class, U.S.N., fell overboard from the U.S.S. Ozark at 9.30 p.m., July 25, and was drowned.

The Navy Department on Aug. 5 reported the following casualties: Philip Riznick, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., accidentally killed Aug. 3 by being struck by a locomotive. Riznick was in foreign service, attached to a naval base. Wedworth West McAllister, chief yeoman, U.S.N.R.F., died at Whitinsville, Mass., Aug. 1 from the effects of a fall.

Submarine Chaser Sinks.

Submarine Chaser No. 187, U.S. Navy, was sunk in a collision with another vessel on the night of Aug. 4 near Hog Island, off the Virginia coast. All of the crew were rescued.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Acting Chaplains Norris L. Tibbets, Frederick A. Schweitzer, Charles B. Bare and Mortimer Sullivan; Bten. (T) Herbert E. Clarke; Mach. (T) Charles F. Ahrens. To shore duty—Lieut. Comdr. Stephen Doherty; Ensigns (T) (RF) Mark L. Dunn, (T) (GO) Frank W. Dunning and (T) (CBM) Louis F. Brodie; Asst. Surg. John H. Chambers.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 2—Second Lieut. P. V. Hart, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve; detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., to American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

Following men appointed quartermaster clerks (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at stations opposite their names: John G. Sander, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Carl Yordy and Lester T. Loomis, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

Following men appointed pay clerks (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at stations opposite their names: J. S. Connell and H. J. Grall, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; H. J. Reidy, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. J. F. Evans and William Workman detached 8th Regiment, Fort Crockett, Texas; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

AUG. 3—Capt. William H. Davis detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to sea.

Second Lieut. A. E. Benson, M.C.R., detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. H. R. Hollies assigned duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, upon discharge from hospital.

Marine Gunner C. B. Chase appointed marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

Marine Gunner A. G. White appointed marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

AUG. 5—Capt. M. B. Humphrey detached sea; to Washington, D.C.

Capt. H. S. Hausmann, M.C.R., appointed captain (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. W. D. A. Junkin, F.M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant in Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Q.M. Clerk L. Schneider appointed quartermaster clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

Pay Clerk E. G. Schenk appointed pay clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with 8th Regiment, Fort Crockett, Texas.

AUG. 6—Lieut. Col. R. R. Wallace detached 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment, Cuba; to Santo Domingo for duty with 2d Provisional Brigade.

Lieut. Col. R. A. Ramsey detached 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo; to United States.

Major C. L. Gawne detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Major E. M. Reno detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. H. H. Couvrette detached American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua; to United States.

Capt. A. W. Jacobson detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. F. Pilotte, jr., M.C.R., appointed captain (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. H. L. Hable, M.C.R., appointed first lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. P. H. Lansing, M.C.R., detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. Paul S. Oakes and W. W. Ferguson, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenants (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps and assigned duty with Marine Aviation Detachment, Miami, Fla.

Second Lieut. J. F. Leslie, M.C.R., detached Hqrs., Marine Corps; to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

Pay Clerk W. A. McKnight detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Washington, D.C.

AUG. 8—Capt. H. P. Torrey detached 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti; to Washington, D.C.

Marine Gunner O. A. Anderson appointed marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

Q.M. Clerk A. B. Pettis appointed quartermaster clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with 8th Regiment, Fort Crockett, Texas.

Casualties.

Marine Gunner Walter Cornell died from wounds received in action.

First Lieut. Carleton Burr killed in action.

MARLIN ARMS

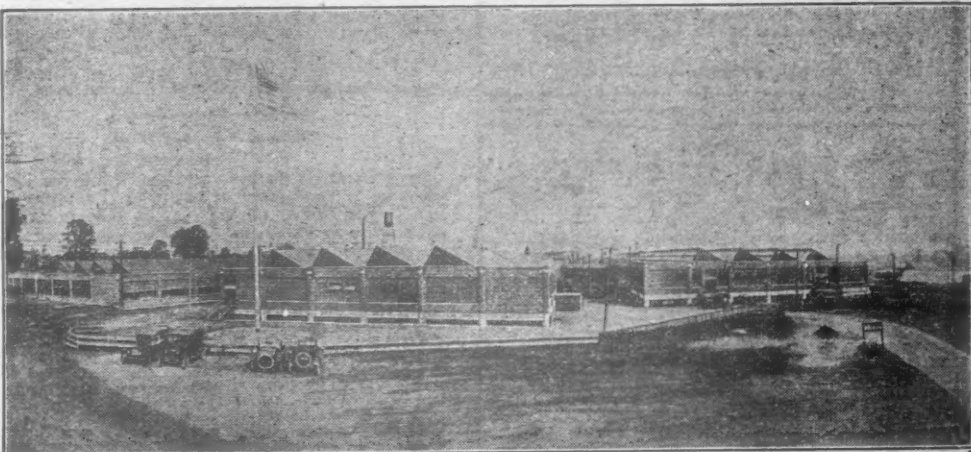
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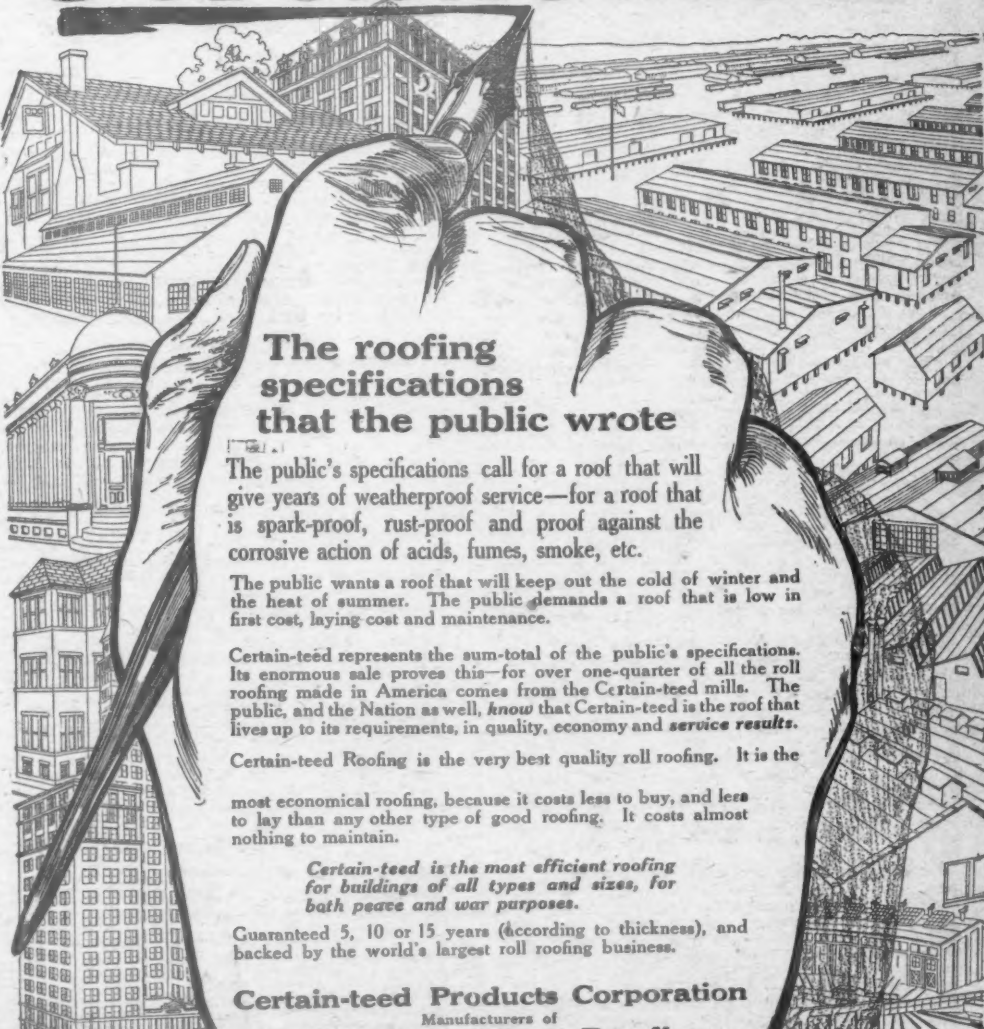
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WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1918.

The War Relief Fund entertainment on Saturday was a de-
cided success, the Superintendent's lawn proving to be an
ideal spot for the exhibition dancing given by the Misses
Katharine and Elizabeth Traub, accompanied by instruments
from the band. The dancing was charmingly original and
interpreted the spirit of the music most artistically. A group
of war songs by a cadet quartette was much enjoyed, and
Cadet Panzarolla's clog-dance amused everybody. The U.S.M.A.
band played several appropriate selections between the numbers.

The Y.M.C.A. excursion on Thursday was attended by about
a thousand of the secretaries who are destined for overseas
service. They were in uniform and spent the day sightseeing
around the post after being greeted with a few cordial words
by Colonel Tillman in the gymnasium. At parade they lined
up in company formation and faced the cadets. Col. and
Mrs. Colner entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major
and Mrs. Dorst, Major and Mrs. Cowgill, Major and Mrs.
Bethel, Major Smiley, Captain Guyer, Capt. and Mrs. Sharer,
Capt. and Mrs. Ely.

Mrs. Brannan, of Tennessee, is visiting her brother and
sister-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Tillman. Miss Tillman is spending
a fortnight with friends at Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. Henry
Scovill, of Waterbury, Conn., were recent guests of Mrs.
Chaffee. Mrs. Douglas Hayes, of Nashville, Tenn., was a
recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Timberlake. Col. and Mrs.
Wilcox had luncheon on Friday at the officers' mess for Dr.
Faunce, president of Brown University; Mr. Faunce, Mr.
Cravens, jr., and Mr. Bert Smiley, of Lake Mohonk.

Mrs. Gee and children left last week to join Colonel Gee
at El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Wilkes and children also bade
good-bye to the post. Ted Timberlake had a little party on
Friday for a few boy friends. Miss Mary McCord, who has
been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Bull, has returned home. Col.
and Mrs. Gordon were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at
luncheon on Sunday. Mrs. Daniel Kingman and Mrs. Thomas
were guests of Miss Newlands at luncheon on Friday.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 8, 1918.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels and their two
sons were week-end guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Eberle.
Mrs. George Heiner, wife of Surgeon Heiner, U.S.N., and
children left on Tuesday to spend the remainder of the sum-
mer on the coast of Massachusetts. Right Rev. W. T. Sumner,
D.D., Bishop of Oregon, was a visitor at the Naval Academy
on Monday. Mrs. Robert Todd Whitten, wife of Lieutenant
Whitten, U.S.N., left on Tuesday to spend a fortnight with
Mrs. S. L. Henderson at Ocean City, N.J.

Rear Admiral Harry Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox, of An-
napolis, have gone to Norfolk on a visit to their son, Lieut.
Comdr. Harry Knox, U.S.N.

Lieut. J. W. Birk, U.S.N., and daughter, Sarah Wade, have
left Annapolis for San Antonio on a visit to Lieutenant Birk's
parents. Lieut. Robert B. Dashiell, U.S.N., is spending a
leave at home here with his mother, Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell.
Comdr. John Downes, U.S.N., aid to the Superintendent, and
family are spending their vacation at Newport, R.I.

Many erroneous reports have been printed about the in-
juries that Lieut. Herman Holljes, U.S.M.C., now in Balti-
more, had received in the late actions of the marines in
France. He was not wounded in any way, but was gassed at
Verdun and is here recuperating and will shortly leave Balti-
more, with Mrs. Holljes, for Colorado, where a permanent
cure is expected to be made. He is a St. John's man and
was the leader of its band when at college. He is six feet
seven inches in height, hence his schoolmates affectionately
called him "Long John."

Among those reported killed in Wednesday morning's list
appears the name of Lieut. Frank E. Marston, of Pensacola,
Fla. There was a shipman of this name who resigned in
1916. It is supposed that Lieutenant Marston and former Mid-
shipman Marston are one and the same.

Mrs. Nevett Steele has returned to Annapolis after a visit
to Mrs. Isaac I. Yates, wife of Naval Constructor Yates,
U.S.N.

Two more St. John's College men have won commissions—
Lieut. R. Hauver, U.S.A., class of 1910, and Lieut. John
Collinson, U.S.A., class of 1907.

The departure of the class of 200 paymasters of the Naval
Reserve Corps from the Naval Academy after a six weeks'
course of intensive training, was followed by the arrival and
installation of another class of 200 Reserve pay officers on
Thursday.

The schedule of training of the Fourth Class will be
changed on Aug. 19 and will include French and Spanish for
two battalions each of the class.

The marines of this station and elsewhere, with some of the
sailors on shore duty, had an intimation early in the spring
that the naval drill regulations would be changed to conform
to those of the Army, and have been drilling under them
for several months in advance of the formal order of the
Secretary of the Navy.

In view of the larger grounds needed by the Naval Academy
on account of the drain for space made on the institution by
the late war buildings, a naval officer here has suggested that
a part at least of the corps of the Academy be removed to
the north side of the Severn and the river be bridged.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1918.

Mrs. William M. Crose, wife of Captain Crose, of the naval
base, has demonstrated her patriotism in a gift of 150 pieces
of Samoan tapa cloth and native mats, rugs, chair covers, cur-
tains and other household ornatelements, a collection she
made while Captain Crose was in command of the U.S. naval
station at Tutuila, Samoa, which are being sold here for the
benefit of the Red Cross Society. Miss Janet Crose had a
card party at her home, naval base, yesterday for her guest,
Miss Marion Stanley, of Boston. Her guests were Miss Stanley,
Mesdames William Lee Pryor, Ellsworth H. Van Patten, V. A.
Dodd, Herbert E. Kays, Misses Anita Kite, of Washington;
Elizabeth Fechteler, Hortense Hodges, Aline Kelley, Anne Foster,
Katherine Knight, Katherine Tucker and Nora Serpell. Naval
Constr. B. Saunders Bullard is spending a short time in
Baltimore. Miss Anita Kite, of Washington, is the guest of
Miss Hortense Hodges at her home in Portsmouth. Mrs. Wil-
liam M. Crose has gone to Cincinnati, where she will be the
guest of her mother, Mrs. S. W. Wilson. Comdr. Forrest B.
Koyal was the week-end guest of Comdr. and Mrs. W. L.
Pryor at their home, Fort Norfolk.

Lieut. Harry L. Brehm gave a dinner at the Hotel Chamber-
lin, Old Point Comfort, last Wednesday for Capt. S. E.
Brown, Mrs. M. O. Gregory, of Edenton, N.C., and Miss Crystal
Taylor. Capt. S. E. Brown, M.R.C., of Camp Sevier, S.C.,
gave a dinner Friday at the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth, for
Mrs. M. O. Gregory, Mrs. J. L. Kriesche, Misses Josephine
Provost, Crystal Taylor and Lieut. Harry L. Brehm. Through
the efforts of Mrs. Joseph Bonn, wife of Lieutenant Bonn, sta-
tioned at St. Helena Training Station, 200 comfort kits have
been donated by the Philadelphia chapter of the American
Red Cross to the armed guard crews at the station. Mrs.
Isabel Kerl and son, of Washington, who have been the guests
of Naval Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner at their home in the
yard, have left to spend some time at the Hotel Chamberlin,
Old Point Comfort. Miss Ethel Knight, who has been the
guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C.
McElderry, at their home in St. Helena, have left to spend
some time in Newcastle, Del. Mrs. John H. Dayton, who has
been the guest of relatives in New York and on Long Island,
has arrived in Portsmouth to visit her sister and brother, Miss
Esther Reed and Mr. William M. Reed, at their home, Middle
street. Mrs. Thomas Kurtz, of San Francisco, Cal., who has
been the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Macklin at their
home, naval base, has left to spend the remainder of the warm
weather at Beech Haven, N.J. Paymer and Mrs. T. S. Colburn

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and family have moved to the Ohio building at the naval base, to make their home. Paymaster Colburn has relieved Pay Inspr. J. D. Robnett who has left for Philadelphia, where he is on duty at the Fourth Naval District. Mrs. Charles Eldredge and Miss Marjorie Eldredge are spending the summer in Wytheville, Va.

The event of the summer so far was the beautiful garden party and fête held on the grounds of the Country Club last Thursday afternoon and evening under the direction of Mrs. Walter McLean for the benefit of the Red Cross. An elaborate program of dancing and music was enjoyed by about 3,000 persons. Later dancing was enjoyed in the club house. It is rumored that Mrs. McLean will give another affair of the kind. Dr. Francis F. Nolan, for the past year on the medical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, has received his commission as assistant surgeon (junior grade), U.S.N.R.F., and will report for duty in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 1. Mrs. Washington B. Grove and family are spending the summer at the home of Mrs. Grove's mother, Mrs. Thompson, at Summit Point, W. Va. Major and Mrs. Allen Kimball, U.S.A., gave a dinner Saturday at the Country Club, preceding the regular dance, for the Misses Mary Swain, of Danville, Va.; Sallie Rawlings, Sarah Watts, Adeline Foreman, Beulah Weltin, Isabel Dean and Sarah Boone and Lieuts. Robert Robinson, John Hougardy, Sidney Howell, Walter Rogers, W. C. Lorne and J. E. Morris, U.S.A. Asst. Surg. Harry Tibbets, U.S.N., was the host at a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Mesdames A. B. Ramsey and Virginia Hardin, of Philadelphia, and Miss Virginia White and Lieuts. Richard White, William C. McDonald and William Connolly, U.S.N. Lieut. Landon Hilliard, U.S. Flying Corps, who has been spending a week at Virginia Beach with Mrs. Hilliard and little son, has left for Americus, Ga., where he is stationed. Ensign Richard Hollyday spent the week-end in Washington. Lieut. William Morton Snellings spent the week-end with Mrs. Snellings, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarnes, at Fairfax avenue. Mrs. Augustus Norton and her two little sons, who have been guests of Mrs. Norton's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Reed, on Raleigh avenue, have left for Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va., to spend the remainder of the summer.

Miss Margaret Orr, of Lewes, Del., is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Robert H. Orr at their home, Mowbray Arch. Naval Constr. J. L. McGuigan has returned from leave in New York. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kier gave a supper party at their home, Lochaven, Thursday, preceding the Red Cross fête at the Country Club, for Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Porter and their guest, Mrs. Charles E. Stewart, of Westminster, Md. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. B. de Witt, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Porter, Col. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Helen Porter, Miss Allen, of Detroit; Miss Amelie de Witt, of Virginia Beach; Messrs. J. D. Porter, of Spokane, Wash., Robert Porter, Robert Parkinson, Cullen, Porter Randall, M. J. Porter, Jones, and Lieutenant Brown, U.S.A. Mrs. Mary Steele, of Annapolis, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. I. Yates, at their home in the yard. Lieut. and Mrs. D. W. Tomlinson, U.S.N., have arrived in Norfolk and are guests of Mrs. John N. Webb on Colonial avenue.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 1, 1918.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Brig. Gen. Herman Hall, commanding the 80th Brigade at Camp Kearny, has left for the East. She will stop en route in Iowa to visit relatives before proceeding to New York, where she intends taking up war relief work. Major Harold Clark, U.S.A., and his mother, Mrs. Charles A. Clark, are at the U.S. Grant Hotel after their arrival from Hawaii last Sunday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. P. Ravenel entertained with a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado Sunday. The Government speed boat Aviator, used in carrying officers and men between this city, North Island and Fort Rosecrans, was destroyed by fire Monday on a trip between the fort and the municipal pier. Fortunately there were only two men on board and they were rescued by another launch. The loss was about \$3,500. The new Liberty Theater at Camp Kearny, costing \$50,000, was formally opened Monday with an attendance of more than 4,000. An all-star program was presented by the Volunteer Players, the participants including Mme. Mariela Aldrich, concert prima donna; Margaret Loomis, interpretative dancer; Julian Eltinge, female impersonator; Dustin Farnum, Frank Lloyd, Gladys Brockwell, Kate Murray, Wellington Rose and Fred Stone. Major Gen. Frederick C. Strong was present. Music was furnished by the 145th P.A. band, under direction of Lieut. Clarence J. Hawkins. Lieut. William S. McMurray, surgeon, 21st Inf., was guest of honor at a dinner given yesterday by Mrs. Charles K. Jackson. Lieutenant McMurray left to-day for Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas. Major Gen. and Mrs. Strong were members of a theater party Friday evening as guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Aubrey Davidson. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, have returned from a month's visit in San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. Herman Hall, 80th Inf. Brigade, was host at a dinner to Major General Strong and other officers at the U.S. Grant Hotel recently. Mrs. Anita Baldwin, honorary colonel of the 160th Infantry, entertained the officers of the regiment at dinner at the U.S. Grant Hotel recently. Mrs. Baldwin is head of the Red Star animal relief organization on the Pacific coast. Battery D, 145th F.A., composed of Utah men, gave a cabaret dinner in the battery mess hall last evening. Among the guests of honor were Col. William C. Webb, commander of the regiment; Lieut. Col. E. Leroy Bourne and Capt. J. R. Ward, regimental adjutant. Capt. Arthur B. Hoff, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Oregon, was guest of honor at a luncheon at the U.S. Grant Hotel yesterday, given by Milton A. McKee. Lieut. H. R. Johnstone, U.S.N., was also present, representing Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N.

When the 145th Field Artillery band returned to Camp Kearny from its trip to Utah, where a series of concerts were given, it brought a draft for \$11,000, which had been given by the people of that state for the use of the men of the regiment. Chaplain Brigham H. Roberts acted as advance agent for the band. Lieut. Clarence J. Hawkins was in charge of the musicians during their tour. Gov. G. W. F. Hunt and Adj. Gen. Charles W. Harris, of Arizona, visited the 158th Arizona Infantry Saturday. Major Gen. J. F. Morrison, U.S.A., commanding the Western Department, is registered at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Lieut. Jacob Pryor, Supply Company, 158th Inf., was seriously injured Saturday when an automobile in which he was riding collided with an auto stage. He was taken to the base hospital.

The common council of San Diego adopted and transmitted to Major General Strong, N.A., commanding at Camp Kearny, a resolution of appreciation of the officers and men of the 40th Division during the period of their training here. A copy of the resolution was sent to the Secretary of War. The 32d Infantry, Regular Army, arrived here by transport from Hawaii Sunday and was transferred to Camp Kearny, where it is to form the nucleus of a new division. Lieut. Col. Harry V. Blaisland is in command. Col. Charles G. Woodward came with the regiment to assume the duties of Western Department inspector. Edward D. Currier, of Los Angeles, a member of the 68th Aerial Squadron at North Island, was accidentally killed by an airplane propeller while testing the engine of a machine at Rockwell Field Saturday. He was born in New York thirty-one years ago and is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Currier, of Los Angeles, and a four-year-old daughter.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., Aug. 5, 1918.

Lieut. Rexford Shores, Inf. R.C., and Miss Gladys Hendy, daughter of Joshua Hendy, of Sunnyside, eloped Aug. 1 and were married at San Jose. The bride informed her father of the marriage by telephone after they had obtained a license after closing hours and roused Rev. J. J. Kenney, of the Methodist Church, at eleven p.m., to perform the ceremony. Mrs. Shores is well known in San Jose among the younger set. Her father is an iron manufacturer. Lieutenant Shores is a graduate of the second camp at the Presidio of San Francisco. In civil life he was a Los Angeles attorney.

Brig. Gen. John J. Bradley was elected president of the

(Continued on page 1920.)

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Twelfth Infantry—Continued from page 1919.

Division Officers' Club a few days ago. Major Gen. William S. Graves, division commander, was elected honorary president, succeeding Major Gen. John F. Morrison. Colonel Otwell, 319th Engrs., was the late president. Although duties and schools have kept officers busy, a few have found time for tennis at the club on week-ends. Among those of the 12th who have been playing frequently of late were Lieutenants Raymond S. Hobbs and Norman K. Streit, Inf. R.C., and J. W. Bollenback.

All married officers who have been living in Palo Alto, Atherton, Menlo Park and Stanford campus are now living in camp pursuant to orders of General Graves, which require all officers and men to be in camp by ten o'clock every night except Saturday. On account of the order the Wednesday evening hops at the Division Officers' Club have been discontinued.

Lieut. H. C. Beaumont, Canadian army, is with the regiment for a week as assistant to Lieut. M. W. Emmett in bayonet instruction.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 4, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. George L. Byram entertained on Aug. 2 at a beautifully appointed dinner in compliment to their daughter, Mrs. John Earl Lewis, who leaves shortly for Fort D. A. Russell to join her husband, and also their sister, Mrs. Cornelia Sabin, of New York, who is spending the summer on the post. The guests numbered fourteen and included Mrs. Louis Cates, of Ray, Ariz.; Miss Elsie Bamberger, Miss Margaret Walker, Miss Sybil Walker, Bishop J. S. Glass, Julian Bamberger, T. M. T. Raborg, Capt. Earl Price, Lieut. Henry M. Stevens and Lieut. Lorenzo D. Browning. The evening before that the officers and ladies of the war prison barracks gave a lake party in compliment to Mrs. Lewis and her aunt, Mrs. Sabin, about thirty friends enjoying the trip out with the bathing, a delicious picnic supper and later dancing at Saltair.

The officers and ladies of the post on July 20 gave a pleasant little hop at Fort Douglas in compliment to Mrs. Sabin and Mrs. Lewis, guests of Col. and Mrs. Byram. The hop was enjoyed by about forty friends. The same afternoon Mrs. A. J. McDonald was hostess at bridge-tee for Mrs. Lewis. Five tables were played with a few more friends coming in for tea.

The first officers of the new Engineer regiment assigned to

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Fort Douglas have arrived—Capt. R. M. Miller, 469th Railway Engineers, from Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Lieut. B. H. Fowle, from Washington, and Lieut. F. A. Wright, from Camp Humphreys. Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Gennings are visitors in Salt Lake from Portland, Ore., and are being much entertained during the brief leave of the former. They were guests of honor at a dinner given Aug. 2 by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Jones, at which the other guests were former intimate friends of the young couple.

Quite an innovation was the field day at Fort Douglas, Aug. 5, when tableaux, contests, games and physical drill exhibitions were given by the members of the new guard detail and witnessed by large numbers of civilians from town as well as by the post people.

Lieut. Arthur Moreton, Field Art., and Lieut. Fred Moreton, Aviation, are both home on leave and have been spending a week or so with their father, Mr. J. B. Moreton. They are brothers of Capt. Lester Moreton, now stationed at West Point. Mrs. Duncan Grant Richards and her two babies are expected in Salt Lake shortly, to spend the rest of the summer with the McConaughy family while Captain Richards is at Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. William C. Stohl, wife of Major Stohl, who is now in France, was the guest of honor at a tea given on July 29 by Mrs. O. C. Crismon, at which a score of her former friends were entertained. Mrs. Charles L. Sampson, wife of Major Sampson, has arrived to spend some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dodge, during the absence of Major Sampson abroad. Major Harry N. Mayo and Mrs. Mayo have left for Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., where the Major has been ordered for special service.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAGBY.—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 22, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Lew Wallace Bagby, U.S.N., a son, William Welch Bagby.

BOOTH.—Born at Austin, Texas, Aug. 1, 1918, a son, Charles De Gross Booth, to Capt. Charles J. Booth, 77th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Booth.

BRINKERHOFF.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1918, to the wife of Major H. S. Brinkerhoff, U.S.A., a son, Henry Sanford Brinkerhoff, 3d.

CLARK.—Born on Aug. 3, 1918, to the wife of Major Robert W. Clark, Jr., N.A., a son, Robert W. Clark, 3d.

HUFF.—Born at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Sargent Prentiss Huff, U.S.A., a daughter, Dorothy Ashley Huff.

JONES.—Born at Meridian, Miss., July 12, 1918, to the wife of Capt. John H. Jones, U.S. Inf., D.O.L., a daughter, Elizabeth Melita Jones.

KELLEY.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 31, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Kelley, Jr., U.S.N., a son.

LAIRD.—Born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 2, 1918, to Dr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Laird a son, James Ivers Laird, grandson of Col. I. W. Leonard, N.A., and Mrs. Leonard.

MERIWETHER.—Born at Selma, Ala., July 21, 1918, a son, John Bestor Meriwether, to Lieut. John B. Meriwether, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Meriwether.

SLEEPER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul De Voe Sleeper a son, Paul De Voe Sleeper, at Newport News, Va., July 18, 1918. Mr. Sleeper is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, 1913.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—SOSMAN.—At Chillicothe, Ohio, June 27, 1918, Lieut. Merrill Cary Sosman, M.R.C., and Miss Arline Clark Adams.

CONNICK—McGUIRE.—At New York city, Aug. 3, 1918, Capt. Louis Connick, Field Art., N.A., and Miss Mary Lucy McGuire.

CRAWFORD—CHRISTY.—At Jamestown, R.I., July 31, 1918, Ensign Albert Beecher Crawford, U.S.N., and Miss Gladys Christy.

ETHEREDGE—PADGET.—At Saluda, S.C., July 3, 1918, Lieut. George Otis Etheredge, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Sue Padgett.

HAACKER—RICHARDSON.—At Marion, Va., July 15, 1918, Lieut. James F. Haackler, 55th Pioneer Inf., and Miss Innie Marie Richardson.

HILL—GARLAND.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 3, 1918, Mr. William George Hill and Miss Mary T. Garland, niece of Rear Admiral Albert T. Gleaves, U.S.N.

KRENSON—FOX.—At Madison, N.J., Aug. 3, 1918, Capt. Campbell MacD. Krenson, Q.R.C., and Miss Katherine Neal Fox.

McKIM—WHITING.—At Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 3, 1918, Asst. Paymaster Walter Miller McKim, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Gertrude Whiting.

MERRILL—RAYBOLD.—At Dayton, Ohio, July 6, 1918, Lieut. William F. Merrill, O.R.C., and Miss Pearl Mae Raybold.

MORGAN—CORAY.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 3, 1918, Lieut. Luther E. Morgan and Miss Daphne Coray.

PERSHING—BECHTOL.—At Portland, Ore., June 22, 1918, Lieut. Eli B. Pershing, Sig. Corps, N.A., and Miss Jessie M. Bechtol.

OLMSTED—CRITTENDEN.—At Washington, D.C., July 15, 1918, Capt. Burnett R. Olmsted, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Alene L. Crittenden.

TRUESDELL—LONG.—At Rockland Lake, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1918, Lieut. Paul E. Truesdell, D.R.C., and Miss Margaret Long.

WOODWARD—HUNTER.—At New York city, Aug. 3, 1918, Major William R. Woodward, Field Art., Regular Army, and Miss Celeste Halsay Hunter, daughter of Mrs. Philip H. Worcester, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Worcester, Field Art., U.S.A.

DIED.

BOLDT.—Killed in action, July 20, 1918, Lieut. Herman St. John Boldt, 102d Inf., N.G., Conn.

BURR.—Died at Portland, Me., July 27, 1918, Frances Dorothy Rea Burr, granddaughter of the late Major Gen. and Mrs. James B. Ricketts, U.S.V.

DAVIS.—Died at Honolulu, H.I., Aug. 2, 1918, Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, U.S.A., retired.

DRESCHER.—Died at Camp Summerall, Tobyhanna, Pa., July 26, 1918, Capt. Albert R. Drescher, Q.M.R.C., formerly stationed at Washington, D.C.

SANDERSON.—Died at Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., Aug. 3, 1918, Lieut. Col. Mortimer Sanderson, Dental Corps, U.S.A.

SILVA.—Died July 14, 1918, ex-Capt. Valentine M. C. Silva, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army May 19, 1914, while an officer of the 21st Infantry.

SOUTHWARD.—Died at Battle Mountain, Nev., July 10, 1918, Edith Williams, wife of George M. Southward and mother of Mrs. Marvel, wife of Capt. Ernest R. Marvel, 62d Inf., U.S.A.

WOOD.—Killed in action in France, July 21, 1918, 1st Lieut. Thurston Elmer Wood, 12th Field Art., son of Capt. Albert Norton Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wood.

WYGANT.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1918, Col. Henry Wygant, U.S.A., retired.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1918.

Mrs. G. Arthur Hadsell on Sunday gave a pretty tea to introduce her friends in the city to the officers and ladies of the Hospital Corps here. Mrs. Brownrigg poured tea and Mrs. Baker served the sherbet. Among the guests invited were Major and Mrs. E. S. Yarn, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, Col. and Mrs. Truett, Mrs. Edwin Winans, Mrs.

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Deahler Whiting, Mrs. James Bryson and the garrison people, Capt. and Mrs. E. Forest Hild are rejoicing over the arrival of their small daughter, Virginia, July 24.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 3, 1918.

Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant, C.E., assumed command of this post on Aug. 1, relieving Col. Joseph H. Earle, O.E., assigned to duty at Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. John F. Conklin, who has been at Narragansett Pier, R.I., the guest of Mrs. Porter Comstock, will visit a few days in New York, returning here on Tuesday next. Major Conklin arrived on Friday.

The baseball team of the 604th Engineers (Private Turner captain and Lieut. P. S. Monk manager) played a fine game on the parade ground yesterday against a team from Camp Meigs.

Miss Beatrice Dehon, niece of Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot, arrived here on July 27 from her home at St. Petersburg, Fla., to visit the Abbots. Col. John Conklin, of Staunton, Va., is visiting his son, Major John F. Conklin, on this post. Colonel Conklin is military instructor at the military academy of Staunton.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot were honor guests at a dinner at Camp Leach and a theater party on Monday, July 28, of which Col. Edward H. Schultz, 604th Engineers, was host. Mrs. Clarence L. Sturdevant, little Miss Elizabeth and young Master John C. Sturdevant, wife and children of Colonel Sturdevant, are now at Los Angeles, but will join the colonel here early in the fall.

The Misses Marion B. and Eleanor Abbot left on Aug. 1 for Gen. and Mrs. Abbot's summer home at Nonquit, Mass.

The officers' club building has just received a coat of white paint. The officers' quarters also are being painted on the outside.

STATE TROOPS.

Arrangements are being made by Col. J. H. Wells, 71st N.Y., and his officers to have the regiment go into camp at its own expense. Some 300 recruits for the National Army have recently been trained in the 71st and have entered upon their war duties with a valuable preliminary knowledge.

Inspections of the six regiments of Texas Cavalry for the Texas National Guard, which recently have been raised, have been completed by Col. Fitzhugh Lee, William Moffett, R. E. Wallace, W. D. Forsyth, Majors E. F. Graham and A. H. Wilson.

Favorable reports were received on all; inspection reports have been forwarded to Washington and it is expected Federal recognition will be given soon.

Sergt. Thomas W. Ball, San. Det., 7th Regt., N.Y. Guard, has been promoted to battalion sergeant major.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Rifle Competitions of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia for 1918 will be held upon the State Rifle Range at Mount Gretna, Pa., beginning Aug. 12, 1918, under the direction of Major W. Fred Reynolds, brigade ordnance officer. Each regiment of Infantry shall be entitled to three teams, one from each battalion, and the Cavalry squadron shall be entitled to one squadron team. The inspector of small-arms practice or acting inspector of small-arms practice shall be captain of his regimental team, when selected. In case he shoots on his team he shall still continue to be team captain. Subsistence will be provided beginning at noon on Sunday, Aug. 11th. All competitors who have completed their work and are not chosen as members of a regimental team will be relieved from duty, paid and returned to their homes at the conclusion of the shooting on Wednesday, Aug. 14. Those members of battalion teams who are relieved from duty Wednesday, Aug. 14, will be paid for three days' services. Those remaining full time will receive five days' pay. All members of teams, regardless of rank, will be paid \$3 per day and furnished subsistence and quarters. Transportation will be issued by the regimental or squadron commanders, and used only for officers and men on regular detail. No extra men shall be brought by any team for any

purpose. All points not covered by this circular will be governed by the rules adopted by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

United States Circular bull's eye targets will be used except in rapid fire, surprise fire and trench fire. Target "A" for slow fire and target "D" on a target "A" frame for rapid fire and trench fire. In all matches the arm and ammunition issued by the state will be used. Weather permitting the following schedule will be strictly adhered to: Monday—Bowman Match, Wiggins Match, Hershman Match. Tuesday—Kaul Match, Potter Match, Bower Match. Wednesday—Bradley Match. Thursday—Regimental Match. Friday—Governor's Medal Match. Saturday—The conclusion of the matches, should the program be interfered with by the weather or any other cause. "Bowman's Match." Distances: 100, 200 and 300 yards, ten shots for record per man at each distance. The prize: The "Bowman" Trophy, the gift of Major Gen. Wendell P. Bowman, formerly commanding First Brigade, N.G.P., a perpetual challenge trophy, shot for annually, and which will be held by the winning team only so long as it can successfully defend its title. A medal will be given to each member of the winning team.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

PROMOTION FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.—For the benefit of a number of retired Army officers who have had active duty on orders from the War Department since their retirement, and are asking us how the recent Army Appropriation Act (July 9, 1918) benefits them we are printing the last provision of Sec. 24, National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of July 9, 1918. The amendment raises the limit of rank on promotions to colonel, instead of major. The amended text follows: "That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be detailed on active duty, shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of colonel, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement." To illustrate, let us say that Major A B C retired Jan. 1, 1914, and that Major D E F, who was next below A B C in the same arm, remained on the active list and reached the grade of colonel in two years. If Major A B C has had a total of two years' active duty on the retired list, under detail from the War Department on orders carrying full pay of his grade, he is entitled to promotion to the rank of colonel on the retired list; if less than two years, but as much active duty as carried D E F to lieutenant colonel, then A B C is entitled to rank of lieutenant colonel.

M. C. F.—In time of war retired officers of the Army may be employed on active duty, in the discretion of the President, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade (Sec. 24, N.D.A.). See also answer on "Promotion for Retired Officers."

J. G. H. asks: (1) What is the status of warrant and commissioned officers of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force with reference to regular service appointments, temporary and permanent? (2) What constitutes a confirmation of appointment and rank in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force? (3) Does promotion to the next higher rank automatically confirm an officer in the lower rank and entitle an officer to the two months' base pay retainer? (4) Can a warrant or commissioned warrant officer or ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force be reduced, dismissed, disenrolled or discharged without a court-martial, except for physical disability? (5) Can a warrant officer temporarily appointed ensign in the regular Navy be demoted and placed back on the list of gunners without a court-martial? (6) Is not an enlisted man or an officer entitled to civil counsel if he so elects, on a deck court, summary or general court-martial? (7) Is not military law and court-martial procedure based on civil law and the rules of evidence according to civil law? (8) Can an officer of the Construction Corps, U.S.N.R.F., transfer to the Engineer Corps, Signal Corps or Aviation Construction Corps branches of the Army? (9) What is the rank and pay of master engineer, Signal Corps and Engineer Corps? (10) Mention a good work on military court-martial procedure other than "Naval Courts and Boards." (11) What is the latest information in reference to officers being able to purchase uniforms and equipment from the Government at cost? Answers: (1) They are eligible for examination and temporary promotion and under the Act of Congress when they can qualify properly they will be eligible for permanent appointment. (2) No confirmation is possible at the present time. (3) It does not. (4, 5, 6, 7) Yes. (8) It can be done, but it is rarely done, as it is not encouraged by either the Navy or the Army. (9) Senior Master Engineer is in Class A and the pay is \$75. Junior Master Engineer is in Class C and the pay is \$65. (10) Winthrop's Military Law and Precedents. (11) The provision was lost in conference and the bill was passed without it. This applies to the Navy of course.

E. B. asks: (1) What month and date did the 6th U.S. Infantry arrive in Manila Bay in 1899? (2) If a first sergeant, who retires after thirty years service, is called back for active service, what duties is he assigned to? Answer: (1) About June 20; sailed from the U.S. May 22. (2) In time of war may be assigned where needed.

H. S.—The 12th U.S. Infantry left U.S. June 14, 1898, for Cuba; arrived back in U.S. Aug. 23, 1898; allow about four days each way for sailing time. Left U.S. for Philippines Feb. 19, 1899; arrived back April 26, 1902; allow about four weeks each way. Left for Philippines again March 1, 1904; arrived home May 15, 1906.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Dentler entertained at dinner on July 31 for Col. and Mrs. Woodson, Dr. and Mrs. Ely Jelliffe, of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Tinnie, Capt. J. F. Gillette, Major and Mrs. Rosanoff and Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Barrett. Col. J. A. Dapray and Mrs. Dapray arrived on the post last week and are now occupying quarters No. 14.

Mrs. W. J. Fox entertained Geraldine Griswold and Lieut. George Farmer at dinner on Thursday in honor of Lieut. W. J. Fox's birthday. Col. and Mrs. Dapray and Major John Lockwood dined with Col. and Mrs. Dentler on Sunday. Open air services were held at the post on Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. Barr, from Baltimore, officiating. The 42d Infantry band played.

Swimming parties are quite the fashion during these hot days, followed by afternoon tea at the Hotel Champlain and the Macdonough Inn. Lieut. George Farmer spent a few days in New York last week. Col. P. W. Arnold has arrived in France.

The Red Cross has plans for a fine building to be erected on the parade facing the lake, and is only awaiting military authorization to let the contract.

Chaplain Kent is on duty at the students' training camp. Col. and Mrs. Dentler gave a dinner on Saturday, going later to the dance at the administration building. Their guests were Capt. D. Harrop, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, British military mission; Lieut. Robert F. Courbè, of the French army, and Madame Courbè; Major and Mrs. H. B. Croa, Mrs. Halsey Yates, Mrs. Barber, of New York; Miss Jeannette Dentler, Lieut. P. J. Gleason and Lieut. J. H. Nesbitt.

Col. and Mrs. Woodson gave a dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mrs. McEwan, Miss Faxon, Captain Gillette

(Continued on page 1922.)



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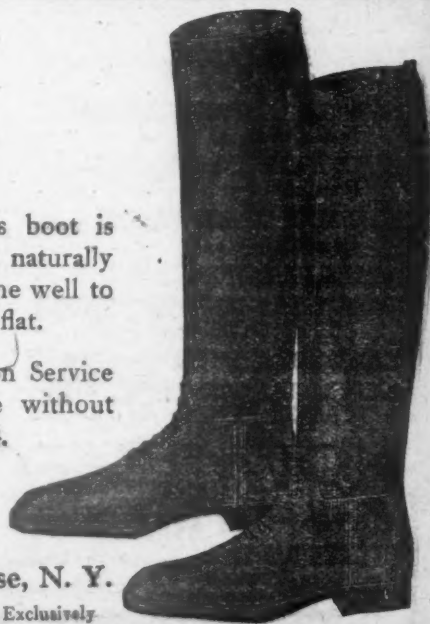
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Plattsburg Barracks—Continued from page 1921.
and Major McNaught. Lieutenants Farmer and Meredith were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Griswold at the Macdonough Inn.

GREAT LAKES.

Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill., Aug. 3, 1918.
In July 22,122 men entered the naval service here, while the previous month 16,345 joined. At the close of business July 31 the transient population of the station was 45,780, while on June 30 it was 34,432. The greatest number of recruits entering on one day was 1,748 on July 23. The previous record of June 5 outclasses it, for on that day 1,801 reported. So great has become the demand of the Atlantic Fleet for Great Lakes men that in July 11,106 men "shoved off" as compared with 9,018 in June. On July 18 alone, 917 men left, while the banner day for June was the 12th, with 818 men leaving. Records in outfitting recruits were also shattered in July when 2,340 men were completely outfitted with the new issue on July 28.

Word has been received from Washington authorizing the erection of a new building to house the Aviation Quartermaster's school and a new Aviation Armorer's school. The quartermaster's school will handle 240 men at a time. Lieutenant Henri Farre, French aviator and artist, inspected the aviation camp, took several aerial photographs and was high in praise of the camp.

A series of motion pictures is being taken daily at the Station and posed by thousands of sailors for the committee on public information. Flags of the Allies are formed by the men, some of whom are in white and some in blue uniforms. A picture which will be sent throughout Europe was posed by the entire personnel of the Station and showed the "ship's company" in blue uniforms in a solid mass. In the center of the crowd were the colors and at the front were men in white forming the words "America's Answer."

The mammoth \$25,000 grandstand in the new athletic park was hurriedly finished by volunteer workers in time for the two big games between the Atlantic Fleet and the Great Lakes teams. Together with the bleachers on either side the grandstand will hold 13,000 persons.

This Station claims the honor for having the youngest aviator in existence. "Billy" Moffett, seven years old, son of Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant, succeeded in persuading Lieut. Lee Hammond to take him flying in one of the hydroplanes. The ambitious youngster was held by Ensign L. A. Vilas and greatly enjoyed his trip through the clouds.

Although there are about 45,000 men at Great Lakes, the provost marshal's report for the past week shows that only nine of these men were absent without leave. Out of sixteen regiments, ten reported all accounted for.

Installation of movie machines in the Aviation unit has been begun. Films will be used as an aid to instruction in the quartermaster's and armorer's courses. Much comment was forthcoming on the splendid service of the Great Lakes Bulletin in giving the news of the capture of Soissons by the Allies the morning the victory was announced. The Bulletin carried the telegraph story from Washington under a big streamer headline and was the means by which every man at the Station was thrilled with the pride of victory. Between July 27 and Aug. 2 there were 4,300 men received at Great Lakes and 4,243 sent out on drafts.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 31, 1918.

Chaplain and Mrs. Rifenback, who are making their home in Berkeley, were house guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason last week. Constructor Gleason returned Friday from a short trip north. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany are back at the barracks after a short visit to their home at Pebble Beach.

Mrs. P. H. Fretz came up from their country home at Mountain View for a few days' stay last week. Constructor Fretz motors down there each week-end. Mrs. C. N. Offley has been spending a few days in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Milo R. Robbins are visiting at Seaside, near Portland. Col. Joseph Wheeler was a dinner host at the Palace, San Francisco, for Gen. and Mrs. John F. Morrison, Col. and Mrs. Marsh, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gillespie, Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. Eugene H. Crabtree and Captain Kirtledge.

Mrs. Victor Doyle is expected to arrive in Berkeley shortly from Baltimore, where she has been with Lieutenant Doyle. Her sister, Mrs. Orville Goss, wife of Assistant Surgeon Goss, is also at the family home in Berkeley. Both officers have gone across. Lieut. Russell Slade, who has been spending a short furlough with Mrs. Slade in San Francisco has left for Vancouver Barracks.

Miss Ruth Perkins returned to her home in Oakland Friday after a week's visit with her aunt, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, who accompanied her down for the week-end. Mrs. Lowe is expected to arrive here in a fortnight to join Lieutenant Lowe. She is now in Boston. Mrs. George W. Reeves is up from Coronado on a visit to her aunt in Piedmont. On account of Paymaster Reeves's health they have been living in the southern part of the state.

Miss Katherine Armstrong has returned to San Francisco after a long stay at Fort Sam Houston as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. T. Cole. While there she announced her engagement to Lieut. Thomas Graves, U.S.A., who expects to be ordered shortly to the aviation field at Mather or San Diego. Mrs. Zook Sutton is staying with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Oscar Fitzhugh Long, in Piedmont, during the absence of Captain Sutton abroad. Mrs. George Baker, wife of Lieutenant Baker, has also joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cushing, in Oakland, for the duration of the war.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Miner, who have been making their home in San Francisco, leave within a few days for the east coast. Mrs. Miner founded the naval and marine auxiliary of the Red Cross in San Francisco and has been its leader ever since. On Thursday the members tendered her a farewell luncheon at the Hotel St. Francis, at which covers were laid for 100.

Surg. J. F. Riordan and his sister, Miss Margaret Riordan, of Vallejo, entertained at a dinner-dance for Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Saveria, Misses Lilly Bond, Dorothy Brown and Carrie Green, Mesdames E. L. Seconie and W. G. Green, Dr. Avery, Dr. Langdon, Dr. Howell, Dr. Davies and Captain Best, Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne are expecting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lazear, next week for a lengthy stay.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 23, 1918.

Mrs. Thomas W. Gregory, from Washington, D.C., and Mr. and Mrs. Ewell Nalle are guests at the St. Anthony Hotel, en route to Austin. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Ramsour have left for Ramseur, N.C., on a visit to relatives. Major Ansel Cook entertained at the Country Club dinner-dance Saturday. Mrs. William Nesbit has returned from New York to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. O. Janin, during Dr. Nesbit's absence in France.

Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Stafford have left for El Paso, where Dr. Stafford will be stationed. Mrs. Leigh Sypher has left for San Jose, Cal., for a visit; Major Sypher leaves shortly for Washington. Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University and head of the Military Training Camp Association, is the guest of his son, Capt. J. R. Drinker, at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Ira C. Ogden has returned from New York to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kokernot, during Captain Ogden's service abroad. Mrs. Gerritt Quackenbush left Friday for Corpus Christi on a week-end visit to join Colonel Quackenbush, who made the trip in an airplane. Miss Grace Pentland entertained with a dance in the Cavalry post, honoring Miss Mildred Pritchard, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Payne. Mrs. E. A. Mayor has arrived, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Roy Campbell, whom she has been visiting in Gettysburg, where Lieutenant Campbell is stationed. Mrs. Samuel Blais

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PHILADELPHIA

has left for Rockwell Field, San Diego, to join Lieutenant Blair, who is stationed there as instructor in aerial gunnery.

Cadet George G. Keller, of Peoria, Ill., was instantly killed Monday at Kelly Field when his airplane collided with one piloted by Cadet George Henderson, of Arlington, Mass., while 1,000 feet in the air. Cadet Henderson suffered a dislocated knee, but no serious injuries.

Col. Millard F. Walts and Misses Hilda and Elaine are located in the Cresson Apartments on Grayson street. Dr. and Mrs. Van Meter have taken an apartment there also.

In a severe rain and wind storm which struck San Antonio on Wednesday the Liberty Theater at Kelly Field was blown to the ground and tents in the training brigade scattered about. With facilities employed for securing accurate information in regard to the weather no flyers were caught when the storm arrived.

Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president of the University of Texas, has announced that Penn landing field three miles south of Austin will soon be made a flying field. It has an area of 318 acres and is pronounced one of the best landing fields in the United States. Dr. Vinson has left for Washington to make final arrangements.

A new boxing ring has been erected, under direction of Lieut. R. E. Nicka. Under direction of Colonel Shelley a boxing carnival will be held there every Wednesday. It was christened last night with the first carnival, in which more than 5,000 people witnessed the fights.

The new Jewish Welfare Building at Kelly No. 1 was dedicated with ceremonies Thursday, having special guests Col. Willard A. Holbrook, Colonel Quackenbush and Conger Pratt. A program was given and the address made by Rev. Dr. Henry Cohen, of Galveston. This building is the first to be erected by the Jewish Welfare Board, which plans similar buildings throughout the Southern Department, and is 40x45 feet and has two stories. The auditorium and recreation room is on the first floor and the sleeping quarters of the secretaries on the second.

Fire of unknown origin started in officers' quarters at Brooksfield on Tuesday, damaging one room of the building. The blaze was extinguished by the post fire department. Although the building was filled at the time, no one was injured.

A school of equitation has been opened for the officers of the 19th Infantry; classes are held Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

Headed by Col. Gerritt Quackenbush, a squadron of twelve planes, having sixteen officers and fourteen men, flew to the border Saturday, landing in Cotulla en route, where a barbecue was given them.

Helen Dorsett, nine-year-old daughter of Major Theodore Dorsett, was struck by an automobile in front of their home Monday. Her left arm was broken and she sustained a severe cut on the left leg and bruises about the head. She was taken at once to the base hospital at Camp Travis and is doing nicely.

In the baseball game played Sunday the Kelly Field team met and defeated the 37th Infantry by a score of 8 to 1 before a crowd of 3,000 people. A swimming party and open air luncheon on the banks of the Rio Grande and a dance in the aviators' honor were given.

On Saturday the Mechanical Repair Shop met Camp Stanley at baseball, winning by a score of 8 to 2. The Remount No. 329 won the second game it played, defeating Brooks Field 9 to 5. A double-header was played at League Park on Sunday, in which two contests were staged between four teams. In the first argument the Remount No. 329 club defeated the 19th Infantry by 12 to 4. The second game was won by the 304th Repair Shops team from the Camp Morse team by 6 to 1. Making its first official appearance in the new Army League, Camp Travis Club got a severe trouncing at the hands of the Remounters in a nine-inning game at League Park, the score being 12 to 4.

Company C, of the 323d Field Signal Battalion at Camp Stanley, claims the volley ball championship of the entire camp and helped establish its claim when it defeated Troop A, of the 304th Cavalry, on the court at Y.M.C.A. 36. The Signal Corps men won three out of four fast games by the scores of 21-14, 21-6, 20-21 and 21-16.

24TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., July 29, 1918.

Col. Wilson Chase, U.S.A., and the officers of the 24th Infantry gave a delightful dance July 27. The decorations of the hall included American flags and quartermaster pennants intermingled with soft shaded lights formed a canopy overhead, while streamers of colored crepe paper were fastened around the walls. One particularly striking feature was a booth arranged to represent a moss-covered well, with the old oaken bucket, where delicious fruit punch was served. Many fetching gowns were worn by the fair sex and music by the 24th Band was excellent as usual. The following officers were in charge: Captains Dowling, Howard, Martin, Kensil and Jones, Lieutenants Barrel, Woodburn, Petty, Clark, Booth, Sullivan, Wilson, Halloran, Loudon, Hart, Kirk, Werner and Giles. Out-of-town guests included Misses Nellie May Bowen, Sarah Bridges and Lorena Mayer, of El Paso, Texas. The Misses Margaret Schuster, Nellie May Bowen, Sarah Bridges, Lorena Mayer, of El Paso, were week-end visitors in Columbus, guests of Mrs. W. B. Shipp. Several delightful parties were given in honor of the young ladies. A riding party centered out to the Stile farm Friday afternoon and enjoyed a swimming party, which included Capt. and Mrs. Paul J. Dowling, the Misses Sarah Bridges, Nellie May Bowen, Margaret Schuster and Lorena Mayer, Captains Shipp and Pierce and Lieutenants T. B. Woodburn and S. B. Marshall.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., July 26, 1918.

Among those attending the Palm dinner dance at the Tivoli were Lieutenant Sappio, who entertained a party of six, Colonel Kiphardt with eight guests, Lieutenant Newton with six, Lieutenant Vasquez with six, Captain Morrill with eighteen, Lieutenant Coraro with six, and Lieutenant Benits with six guests.

Col. and Mrs. Tate entertained the Evening Bridge Club on Thursday. Mrs. Pearson, wife of Captain Pearson, Q.M.C., of Empire, spent Thursday with Mrs. Cunningham. Dr. and Mrs. Harper entertained Dr. and Mrs. Murphy at dinner on Friday. Major and Mrs. Apple entertained Col. and Mrs. Tate on Tuesday at dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson, of Fort Amador, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Jones on Friday. Mrs. Lewis, of Fort Amador, who lived recently in Corozal, leaves soon for her home in Pensacola, Fla. Col. and Mrs. Jackson, of Gatun, and Colonel Hawthorne were callers in Corozal. Col. and Mrs. Tate were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Ganay on Friday.

Mrs. Crowl spent Wednesday with Mrs. Weinburg. Mrs. Crowl expects to leave soon for her former home in Olympia, Wash. Mrs. Malbury and her sister, Mrs. Butler, were guests at a large tea given at the home of Mrs. Peyle in Ancon Friday afternoon. Mesdames Apple, Murdock, Turner and Weinburg were in Panama Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Mason, of Empire, have moved to Corozal.

Capt. and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Lois Phillips were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, of Empire, on Friday and attended the hop at the officers' club.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. Wright Scott entertained Chaplain and Mrs. Miller at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow have moved from Camp Gaillard to Gatun, where Lieutenant Bartholow is stationed with the 33d Infantry. Miss Harriet Morse, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse has arrived on the Isthmus for a visit with her parents. Lieut. and Mrs. Jenkins and son have returned to Empire from a visit in the States.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Andrews have moved to Gatun from Empire. Mrs. Andrews expects to leave soon for a two months' visit at her home in Virginia. Mrs. Pearson entertained Mrs. H. S. Andrews and Mrs. W. W. Scott at tea on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon O. Irwin are now living in Camp Gaillard, Oulebra.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nobel have moved into new quarters, 23, in

(Continued on page 1924.)

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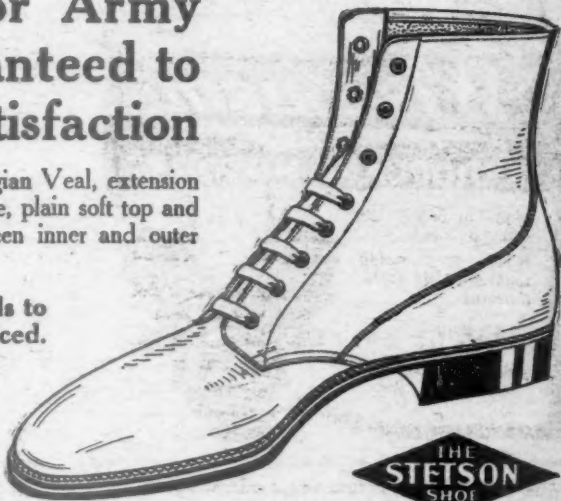
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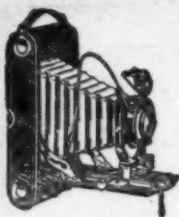
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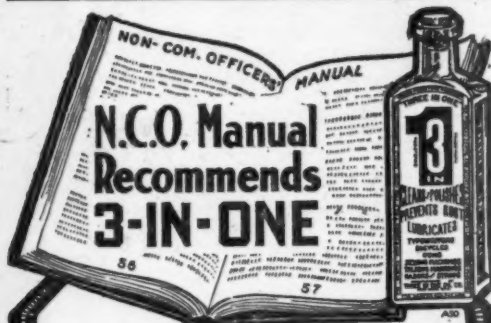




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Canal Zone—Continued from page 1923.
Gatun. Lieut. and Mrs. W. Wright Scott are now living at Gatun, quarters 29. Captain Banta, adjutant of the 33d Infantry, is now located with his family at Gatun.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1910 and 1911.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 75, July 13, 1918, War Department, make changes in Para. 240, 1223, 1224, 1226, 1228 and 1236, Army Regulations, 1913, and adds Par. 840 1/2, which is as follows:

840 1/2. When the chief of a staff corps or department of the Army, or the commanding officer of an organization of the line of the Army, considers it in the best interests of the Service to enlist specially qualified men directly into non-commissioned grades for existing vacancies, such enlistments may be made subject to the provisions of Par. 840, Army Regulations. Such non-commissioned officers will be promoted and reduced in grade by the various chiefs or commanding officers who have power under the law and regulations to take such action. (C.A.R. No. 75, July 13, 1918.)

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 28.

Changes No. 2, Special Regulations No. 28, June 17, 1918, War Department, adds Par. 18 1/4 to Special Regulations No. 28, Sanitary Regulations and Control of Communicable Diseases, 1917. The new paragraph refers to the various kinds of lice which soldiers are troubled with, and gives instructions as to what should be done to get rid of them.

NATIONAL ARMY. GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. J. J. Hornbrook, N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

The following assignments of general officers, N.A., are ordered: Brig. Gen. G. C. Saffarans to 17th Brigade, 9th Division (Regular); Brig. Gen. H. R. Hickok to 19th Brigade, 10th Division (Regular); Brig. Gen. D. McArthur to 21st Brigade, 11th Division (Regular); Brig. Gen. J. N. Hodges to 23d Brigade, 12th Division (Regular); Brig. Gen. C. Vanderbilt to 25th Brigade, 13th Division (Regular). The officers named will join the organizations to which they are assigned. (July 26, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Appointments on July 19 of the following officers as judge advocates in the National Army, with rank from July 19, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. H. M. Morrow and B. Winship, U.S.A.; L. W. Call, E. G. Davis, E. Wambaugh, C. B. Warren, J. H. Wigmore, E. S. Bailey, G. D. Goff and J. S. Easby-Smith, N.A. To be lieutenant colonels—Majors E. C. McNeill, U.S.A.; E. M. Morgan, R.C.; H. O. Kramer, N.G.; R. S. Conkling, J. Fairbanks and G. T. Trent. (July 26, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Major F. F. Healey, Q.M.C., N.A., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Capt. T. J. Sullivan, Q.M.C., N.A., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. E. G. Northington, M.C., N.A., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (July 27, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Officers detailed for duty with the chemical warfare service: Col. E. N. Johnston, A. A. Fries and E. D. Ardery, N.A.; Lieut. Col. J. W. N. Schulz, Engrs., and Capt. A. St. John, N.A. (July 27, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Appointments of officers in V.C., N.A., from July 22, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. R. P. Kunnecke, J. A. Summer-

ville and W. D. Jensen. (July 26, War D.)

Major E. B. Ackerman, V.C., N.A., to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty. (July 27, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. A. H. Jewell, San. C., N.A., upon arrival of 2d Lieut. F. W. DuBois, San. C., N.A., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty with the water supply company of 26th Engineers. (July 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. W. Friar, San. C., N.A., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

ENGINEERS.

Officers of Engrs., N.A., to camps specified for duty: Second Lieut. L. Bowman, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; A. D. Ellison, Camp Funston, Kas.; T. W. Balfe, Camp Upton, N.Y. (July 27, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. E. Teat, Ord., N.A., to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty with 68th Artillery, C.A.C. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. F. D. Hardee, Ord., N.A., to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground, for duty. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. J. T. Moody, O.D., N.A., upon arrival of Lieut. V. N. Charles, O.D., N.A., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

Second Lieutenants, military aeronautics, S.C., N.A., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty: G. F. Beckford, J. A. Coffey, F. M. Moynihan, C. E. Young, R. R. Boone, G. L. Keeler, R. A. Stough, J. Roehlk, G. B. Card, A. N. Koch, V. D. Winters. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. B. Miller, military aeronautics, S.C., N.A., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty. (July 27, War D.)

CAVALRY.

Appointment of officers in Cav., N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. S. Krech and Temp. 2d Lieut. L. F. Ryan. (July 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Appointments of officers in F.A., N.A., from July 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. H. M. Davis and O. M. Gresham. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. E. Y. Argo. They are assigned to 31st Division for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in F.A., N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. W. P. T. Preston and H. P. Banks. (July 26, War D.)

Capt. D. H. Wallace, F.A., N.A., to captain, Cav., N.A., from Nov. 27, 1917, and to Fort Douglas, Ariz., 808th Cav., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Capt. H. E. Stephenson, N.A., to major, Inf., N.A., from July 19, 1918. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be captains—First Lieut. G. A. Kyle and C. F. Templeton, July 22; J. D. Haughey, July 23. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. H. S. Hanna, E. W. Bowen, J. W. Noyes and A. L. Gray, July 23; 2d Lieut. H. A. Benoit, E. G. Potter, J. M. D. McQuade, C. P. Howard and E. B. Little, July 23; S. Childs and E. A. Curtis, July 23; L. H. Lampman, July 19; W. B. McGuire, July 23. They will report to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for duty. (July 25, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. Robert R. Milam and B. F. Marshall. They are assigned to 31st Division. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. G. M. Conitt, W. H. Allen, L. O. Clegg, E. McE. Lewis, J. A. Thornburg, E. L. Dandley, B. Smith, L. E. Menze and J. H. Sealey. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. W. C. George. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. A. J. Bartram and S. C. Markoe. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be captains—First Lieut. R. E. Cotton, July 23; J. C. Grinde and C. Pennington, July 24. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. C. D. Hedberg, D. E. Lawless and E. R. Burham, July 24. They are assigned to 34th Division for duty. (July 26, War D.)

(Continued on page 1926.)

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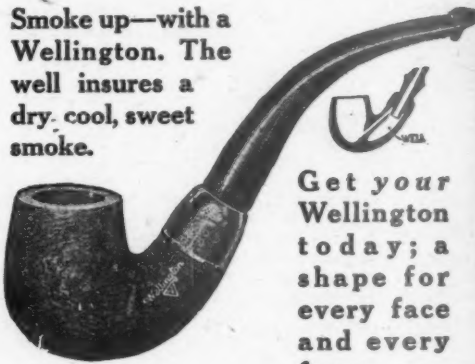
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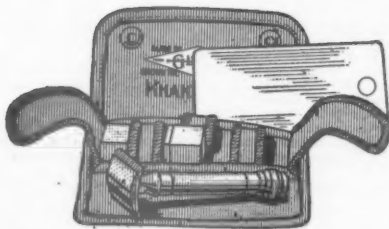
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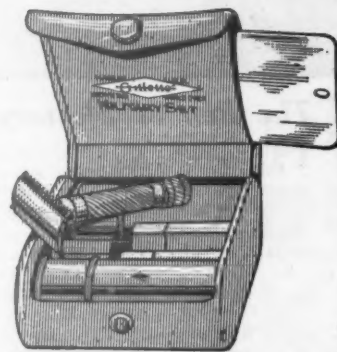
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National Army—Infantry—Continued from page 1924.

Appointments of officers of N.G. in Inf. N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. W. T. Gardner, July 24; R. G. Perkins, July 28; P. F. Fraser, July 24; R. O. Conant, July 28; J. J. Petrofsky, July 24; S. S. Webster, July 28. They will report to provisional depot for corps and army troops, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for assignment to an Infantry organization for duty. (July 26, War D.)

The appointment of Lieut. Col. S. Heintzelman, Inf. N.A. (major, Cav.), to the grade of colonel, N.A., from July 17, 1918, announced. (July 27, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf. N.A., from July 23, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. I. M. Simpson, P. M. Duckles, T. D. Nelson, H. G. Ingraham and E. R. French. (July 27, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Officers detailed to the Tank Corps, N.A.: Second Lieut. W. C. Louisell and R. Van K. Harris, Inf. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in the Tank Corps, N.A., from July 26, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. E. W. Owens, J. D. Zink and E. L. Bull. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. S. Jones, M. B. McLeod and T. S. Hindman. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in the Tank Corps, N.A., from July 23, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. O. R. Purcell, M. J. McEvoy, J. P. Roth, F. G. Davie, B. M. Hall, H. D. Williamson, R. G. Bassett and C. W. Feagin. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. B. Ward, Tank Corps, N.A., is discharged from the military service of U.S. for the good of the service. (July 27, War D.)

UNITED STATES GUARDS.

Appointments and assignments in U.S.G., N.A., with date of rank in 1918: To be major—H. H. Hall, June 28, to N.E. Dept. To be captain—Q.M. Sergt. H. Davitt, June 19, to N.E. Dept. To be first lieutenants—E. E. Davidson, H. A. Walsh and E. H. Ziegler, June 28, to N.E. Dept. To be second lieutenants—Sergt. T. Sheerin, 6th Co., C.A.C., June 19, to N.E. Dept.; M. J. Long, June 28, to N.E. Dept.; Battln. Sergt. Major F. A. Brown, 3d Battalion, U.S.G., N.A., June 29, 1918, to N.E. Dept. (July 25, War D.)

Appointments with date of rank in 1918 and to S.E. Dept. in U.S.G., N.A. To be captains—E. C. Burdick, July 6, and R. C. Naylor, July 17. To be first lieutenants—Q. M. Sergt. (S.G.) J. Schwarz, June 13; F. R. Phillips, June 13, and W. G. W. Jackson, July 6. To be second lieutenants—T. H. Martin, July 10. (July 26, War D.)

Appointments and assignments to Eastern Dept. in the U.S.G., with date of rank in 1918: To be captain—L. C. Higgins, June 4. To be second lieutenants—J. A. Beach, D. C. Cannon, W. B. Hait, Jr., L. E. Smith, B. F. Stewart and H. C. Wagner, June 26. (July 27, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. R. R. Wood, N.A., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with 152d Depot Brigade. (July 27, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Majors of J.A.G.R.C. to duty as follows: E. H. Lewis E. T. Noble and S. Heckscher to Washington; A. J. Copp, Jr., to Camp Dix, N.J., as camp judge advocate; S. S. Bowman to Washington. (July 27, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. A. H. Kratzke, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty. (July 25, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala., for duty with Base Hospital No. 63: Majors L. E. Burch and J. M. Taylor; Capt. J. Brew, Jr., A. N. Dykes and G. C. Talladay; 1st Lieut. F. E. Donnelly, J. M. Perry and B. W. Steele. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Annapolis, Ala., Camp McClellan, for duty with Base Hospital No. 63: Capt. J. R. Elliott, S. J. Goodman, A. F. Holding and M. B. Murray; 1st Lieut. G. A. Havemann, J. S. Hooper, B. F. McDonald, M. H. McKee and M. J. Pulliam. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty with Base Hospital No. 64: Major J. G. Sherrill; Capt. R. D. Bernard, T. E. Cherry, W. B. Reid, C. E. Schoff and J. S. Taylor; 1st Lieut. S. Biezis and C. O. Moore. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., for duty with Base Hospital No. 64: Capt. W. Lyon and J. A. Lin; 1st Lieut. C. W. Sharp, G. W. Bell, J. M. Blackwood, J. M. Erman and T. I. St. Martin. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified for duty in the base hospitals: Capt. G. Boot, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; D. C. Dennett, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; C. A. Leary, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. Fuller to Williamsbridge, N.Y., Hospital No. 1; Capt. L. R. Kirkpatrick to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 165th Depot Brigade; Capt. W. T. Little to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Camp Arsenal; Capt. H. R. Charlton to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Capt. W. S. Woodruff to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. E. H. Dufour to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Barbour to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, Base Hospital No. 64; 1st Lieut. J. L. Lavin to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, Base Hospital No. 64. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Des Moines, Ia., for duty with Base Hospital No. 69: First Lieut. E. F. McGrath and H. Wronker. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge, with Base Hospital No. 88: First Lieut. M. A. Broesmer and S. W. Hooke. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8, for duty: First Lieut. J. J. Barfield, W. B. Davidson, A. Eisenberg and J. H. Staggall. (July 25, War D.)

Appointment of first lieutenants, M.R.C., to first lieutenants, M.R.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: B. A. Baird, June 4; T. F. McCormick, June 6; J. D. Edgar, June 7; W. C. Becker, June 8; R. A. Hennessey, June 9; W. E. McCormack, June 10; G. F. Rendleman, June 11; B. F. Fridge, June 12; F. Gasser, June 13. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. F. Cook to Fort Constitution, N.H.; Capt. E. C. Hubbard to Acotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys; Capt. F. S. Towle to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; Capt. W. P. Hatlow to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; 1st Lieut. J. W. Walther to Bilmore, N.C., Hospital No. 12; 1st Lieut. A. B. MacNab to Camp Meade, Md., with Base Hospital No. 69. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty with Base Hospital No. 69: Capt. W. C. G. Kirchner; 1st Lieut. D. W. Crankshaw, E. J. Gottsch, C. S. Phalen, G. A. Rhodes, P. Rosenblum, C. B. Rydell, C. B. Terwilliger, J. C. Thomas and T. W. Wickham. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Admiral, Md., for duty with Base Hospital No. 69: Capt. W. Del. Read and H. H. Smiley; 1st Lieut. E. B. Sullivan and C. E. Warde. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty with Base Hospital No. 131: Capt. R. W. Fisher, D. B. McEachern, A. Negus and W. L. Wilmoth; 1st Lieut. O. L. Erickson, L. W. Kitchens and L. G. Washington. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty with Base Hospital No. 82: Major B. G. Phillips; Capt. H. Atkins, M. L. Carr, H. L. Chambers; 1st Lieut. O. E. Block, R. A. Crawford, R. J. Marshall, G. M. Furves, A. R. Woods; Major N. P. McGay; Capt. R. C. Gillogly, W. K. Riley; 1st Lieut. A. H. Frye, C. J. Johnston; Capt. J. L. Bowman, W. A. Upchurch; 1st Lieut. A. P. Gearhart. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby, for duty with Base Hospital No. 59: Capt. V. Blythe; 1st Lieut. W. S. Chester. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, for duty with Base Hospital No. 56: 1st Lieut. W. P. Law and F. B. Sheldon. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 27: Capt. W. Van Korb and 1st Lieut. O. A. Marsh. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty with Base Hospital No. 55: First Lieut. E. R. Dewese and B. H. Nichols. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, (Continued on page 1927.)



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for duty with Base Hospital No. 72: First Lieuts. E. J. Frost
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Officers of M.R.C. to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.,
for duty with Aviation Medical Unit No. 1: Major K. W. Con-
stantine and R. S. McCombs; Capt. E. Gary, J. P. Gallagher,

C. W. Hyde, E. S. Ingersoll, R. A. Trumbull. (July 27,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie, for
duty: Major P. G. Capps; Capt. S. M. Alter, T. S. Crosby,
R. B. Hayes, E. H. Jordan, J. A. Mapes, S. O. Turner; 1st
Lieuts. O. W. Butler, J. F. Hughes, T. B. Johnson, W. S. Mc-
Murray, J. E. Spalding, G. A. Tankersley, C. D. Todd. (July
27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y., for
duty with Aviation Medical Unit No. 1: Major A. F. Beverly;
1st Lieuts. P. A. Garber and J. B. Powers. (July 27, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major D. Fulton to
Camp Lewis, Wash., as G.O. of the base hospital; Major W. T.
Helmuth wire to C.G., E.D.; Major H. C. Mallory to Battle
Creek, Mich., Camp Custer; Capt. M. Flexner to Hattiesburg,
Miss., Camp Shelby, with Base Hospital No. 59; Capt. J. M.
Woodard to Picon, Ark., near Little Rock; Capt. E. Fuller to
Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Schoonover to Hatties-
burg, Miss., Camp Shelby, with Base Hospital No. 59. (July
27, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Appointments of officers in D.R.O. from July 17, 1918:
To be captains—First Lieuts. C. L. Appleby, T. L. Babcock,
H. A. Barkman, A. G. Fee, W. F. Murphy, G. J. Stephens, J. T.
Williams, Jr., O. K. Weaver, A. A. W. (July 25, War D.)
Appointments of officers in D.R.O. from July 20, 1918:
To be major—Capt. A. J. T. Beatty. To be captains—First Lieuts.
G. H. Elliott, F. DeW. Leach, G. W. Middleton, G. E. Roland,
B. B. Todd. (July 26, War D.)

ENGINEERS.

Capt. R. M. Miller, E.R.C., to 70th Engrs., Fort Douglas,
Utah, for duty. (July 26, War D.)
Officers of E.R.C. to stations specified for duty as gas officers:
First Lieut. H. E. Moffit to Camp Doniphan, Okla.; 1st Lieut.
E. R. Schierz, Camp Custer, Mich.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Barrio,
Camp Upton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Batley, Camp Lewis,
Wash. (July 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. as chief gas officers at the stations indi-
cated for duty: Capt. H. L. Garner, Camp Custer, Mich.;
F. J. Lyon, Camp Devens, Mass.; R. P. Melendy, Camp Meade,
Md.; E. K. Ruth, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; 1st Lieuts. W. E.
Hutson, Camp McClellan, Ala.; G. A. Parks, Camp Sheridan,
Ala.; P. A. Racicot, Camp Hancock, Ga.; H. J. Schaefele,
Camp Travis, Texas. (July 27, War D.)
Officers of E.R.C. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Acetunk, Va.,
for duty: Major C. H. Smith; Capt. C. S. Hill, S. Kearney,
R. K. McGee, E. L. Messier, A. F. Morris, W. H. Adams, H.
W. Peaslee, J. W. Rowland, W. E. Scott, J. Seay, C. E. Stone,
R. E. Van Bergen, F. A. Warren, W. R. Weidman, G. D.
Williams, E. C. Wilson, J. H. Beitler; 1st Lieuts. W. G.
Myers, E. C. VanWert, S. O. Whipple, J. E. Youngquist.
(July 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty
with Engineer replacement troops: Capt. G. E. Brown, W.
McC. Donley, W. F. Drury, L. Eaton, G. W. Ellis, E. C.
Emery, K. N. Evans, C. H. Ford, G. J. Foley and R. Herron;
1st Lieuts. C. L. Clark, C. S. Cross, T. A. Rayner and H. S.
Rosenthal. (July 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Camp Leach, D.C., for duty: Capt.
J. D. Moore and H. W. Bell. (July 27, War D.)
Major E. A. Widdicombe, E.R.C., to Kingsport gas plant,
Kingsport, Tenn., for duty. (July 27, War D.)
Capt. R. F. Beardsley, E.R.C., to 40th Engineers, Langley
Field, Va., for duty. (July 27, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. M. Schuyler, Ord. R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty
with the intelligence branch of the executive division, General
Staff. (July 25, War D.)

First Lieut. G. O. Sedley-Brown, Ord. R.C., to Portland,
Me., Fort Williams, for duty as ordnance officer with 72d
Artillery, C.A.C., motorized regiment. (July 25, War D.)
First Lieut. A. B. White, Jr., Ord. R.C., to Cleveland, Ohio,
for duty. (July 26, War D.)

The appointment of C. L. Le Vien as first lieutenant, Ord.
R.C., to rank from July 27, 1918, is announced. He is placed
on active duty and will proceed to Washington, D.C., 451
Pennsylvania Ave., for duty. (July 26, War D.)
Officers of Ord. R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. P. Alexander
to Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Capt. L. C. Kesterson to Mont-
gomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; 2d Lieut. D. E. Washburn to
El Paso, Texas. (July 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. W. Gerdes, Ord. R.C., to Linda Vista, Cal.,
Camp Kearny, for duty. (July 27, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

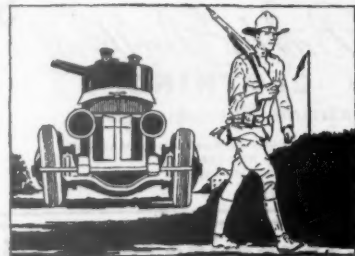
Appointments of officers in S.R.C. from July 2, 1918: To be
captains—First Lieuts. I. G. Holcomb, J. B. Sullivan, R. V.
Lackey, J. G. Lowden, W. H. Curran, F. J. Clarke, H. Ratner,
R. H. Keller, O. A. Friend, F. H. Ray, W. L. Mooney, W. H.
Taylor, Jr., H. Hardinge, H. B. Ingalls, W. A. Schuch, L.
Westbrook, C. B. Johnson, C. D. Monteith, D. C. Buscath, T.
H. Winston, H. Harrington, R. J. Hunter, F. H. Van Winkle,
J. C. Chrisman, C. N. Rand, D. W. Scott, A. B. Christen, E. H.
Painter. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. C. T. Black,
A. B. Coates, G. G. Black, B. L. Taylor, Jr., R. H. Ranger,
J. Mott, W. B. Chambers, M. J. Ryan, T. P. Dudley, H. L.
Kneisly, J. L. Powers, D. S. Bixler, W. S. Roberts, A. L.
Hart. (July 25, War D.)

Appointments of officers in S.R.C. from July 22, 1918: To be
first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. R. Sherwood, A. A.
Kaufman, W. P. Freyburg, A. L. Sloan. (July 26, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. G. L. Williams, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to second
lieutenant, S.R.C., from Feb. 26, 1918, and to Chief Signal
Officer for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec. to duty as follows: First Lieut.
E. Cochran to Fort McPherson, Ga.; 1st Lieuts. S. J.
Bovey and J. A. Markham to Newport News, Va.; 2d Lieut.
N. C. MacDonald to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C.; 2d Lieut.
T. E. Pierce to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; 2d Lieut.



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C. J. Strickland to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C. (July 27,
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FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Capt. J. P. Caffery, F.A.R.C., to captain, air service (pro-
duction), N.A., from Nov. 27, 1917, and to Washington, D.C.,
for duty. (July 25, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. L. B. Schofield, I.R.C., to captain, Inf., N.A.,
from July 16, 1918. (July 26, War D.)
First Lieut. H. B. Sneed, I.R.C., to Mather Field, Sacra-
mento, Cal., for duty. (July 27, War D.)
Second Lieut. R. E. Hearst, I.R.C., to first lieutenant, S.C.,
N.A., from June 9, 1918, and to Camp Dodge, Des Moines,
Iowa, for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 1910 and 1911.

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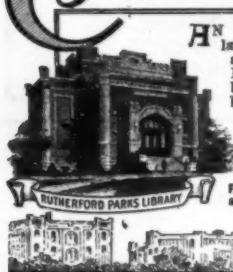
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